



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-28

DELHI

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

Draft by

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(S.A.)

Edited by

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Deputy Director

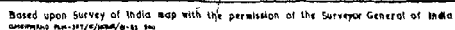
DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
DELHI

*Cover : Qutab Minar :—*Qutbud-din started construction of it in 1200 A.D. It was completed in 1220 A.D. by Iltumish.

*Cover Designed by :—*Smt. Santosh Kalsi (Draftsman).

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



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Enumeration of the late Hon'ble Prime Minister at 1981—Census by the then Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1971.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/ U.T.-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik W. Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
(iii)

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri V. K. Bhalla, IAS under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had retired from the Govt. service much before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri Chhotey Lal Rohatgi (S.A.) who has done his best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri Rajinder Kumar Manocha (Computer) and Smt. Lajwanti (Computer). The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by S/Shri Mukesh Kumar Sharma (Cartographer), P. S. Gera (Artist) under the guidance of Shri Madhav Shyam (Research Officer). My thanks are also due to Sh. H. P. Sarin (Investigator) for taking most of the photographs included in this volume. The burnt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of S/Shri K. K. Chopra, Dharam Singh & Jai Parkash (L.D.Cs). Shri R. K. Bhateja (Printing Inspector) supervised the printing of this volume. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture.

New Delhi
March 1, 1989

S, P. SHARMA
Deputy Director

DELHI UNION TERRITORY

SOME BASIC FIGURES CENSUS OF INDIA—1981

POPULATION OF UNION	Total	6,220,406
TERRITORY OF DELHI	Males	3,440,081
	Females	2,780,325
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971—1981	+53.00 Per cent	
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Total	18.03 Per cent
	Males	17.98 Per cent
	Females	18.09 Per cent
DENSITY OF POPULATION	4194 Per Sq. Km.	
SEX-RATIO	808 Females per 1,000 Males	
PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	92.73 Per cent	
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	7.27 Per cent	
LITERACY RATE	Total	61.54 Per cent
	Males	68.40 Per cent
	Females	53.07 Per cent
PROPORTION OF MAIN WORKERS AND ITS INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES TO TOTAL POPULATION	Total	31.93 Per cent
	Males	52.47 Per cent
	Females	6.52 Per cent
(i) CULTIVATORS (I)]	Total	0.56 Per cent
	Males	0.94 Per cent
	Females	0.09 Per cent
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (II)	Total	0.26 Per cent
	Males	0.40 Per cent
	Females	0.08 Per cent
(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (V) (a)	Total	0.54 Per cent
	Males	0.88 Per cent
	Females	0.11 Per cent
(iv) OTHER WORKERS [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]	Total	30.57 Per cent
	Males	50.25 Per cent
	Females	6.24 Per cent

(xiii)

MARGINAL WORKERS	Total	0·26 Per cent
	Males	0·20 Per cent
	Females	0·32 Per cent
NON-WORKERS	Total	67·81 Per cent
	Males	47·33 Per cent
	Females	93·16 Per cent
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	231
	Inhabited	214
	Un-inhabited	17
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		1,092,065
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		1,211,784

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Delhi, our national capital, is one of the most ancient and historic cities of India. The earliest reference to its settlement is to be found in the famous Epic 'Mahabharata' which mentions about a city called Indraprastha built along the bank of river Yamuna. Historians also claim that Delhi was a famous capital even before the reign of Alexander the Great in the 4th Century B.C.

Delhi as a place name seems to have been referred to, for the first time, during the first and second centuries A.D. Ptolemy, the celebrated Alexandrine geographer, who visited India during second century A.D., has marked in his map 'Daidala' close to Indraprastha and in between Mathura and Thaneshwar. However, there is no mention of any city like Indraprastha in any of the works of the Greek writers who wrote all about Alexander the Great. Even the Chinese pilgrim, Huiyen Tsang, has not made any mention of this city in his memoirs.

As regards origin of the name, Cunningham accepted that Delhi derived its name from Raja Dillu or Dhillu whose period of reign is not definitely known. An inscription (1328 A.D.) in village Sarban in Delhi mentions that Dilli was founded by Tomras, the Tunvar Rajputs in 736 A.D. who ruled over the Hariyana country with 'Dhillika' as their capital. The name of Delhi seems to have been finally evolved from Daidala, Dhillika and Dilli.

Thereafter, Delhi seems to have flourished as it became the hub of all socio-economic activities of Hindu Empires. By the

end of 12th Century, it passed into the hands of Qutab-ud-Din who undertook erection of historic Qutab Minar in about 1200 A.D. This Qutab Minar was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish in 1220 A.D. who formally made Delhi, the Capital of Muslim Empire.

Subsequently, Ala-ud-din Khilji, succeeded Delhi on Oct., 29, 1296 A.D. after murdering his uncle. Ala-ud-din's reign which marks the peak of Delhi Sultanate is an epoch in the history of Delhi. It was followed by the rule of Tughlaqs; and Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq (1320-25 A.D.) became the founder of Tughlaq dynasty. Ghiyas-ud-din in the early period of his reign laid the foundation of a fortified town—Tughlaqabad about five miles to the east of old city. The traces of this fort can be seen even now. Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur entered Delhi on April 24, 1526 A.D. Babur, the founder of Mughal Empire, had been most of the time at Agra and Delhi became a provincial city under his reign. Humayun, who ascended the throne after Babur, built a fort at Delhi called Din-I-Panah. This fort is now known as Purana Quila. Subsequently, Akbar and Jahangir had their headquarters at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. During Akbar's reign Delhi formed part of a Suba. During 1638-1658 A.D., the fifth Mughal Emperor Shahjahan built Shahjahanabad (present day walled city) as his capital. Thereafter, Delhi continued to be the capital of Mughals till 1857. The historic Red Fort and the Jama Masjid were built by Shahjahan.

Delhi maintained its importance during the reign of Aurangzeb. But after his death, began the rapid decline of Mughal Empire. In the subsequent years when Delhi was facing an upheaval, Nadir Shah took over the possession of Delhi, forcing Emperor Muhammad Shah, the then ruler of Delhi, to surren-

der before him. A rumour spread that Nadir Shah has been imprisoned and Delhiwalas got encouraged and started killing the Persian soldiers. As such nearly 3,000 Persian soldiers were said to have lost their lives.

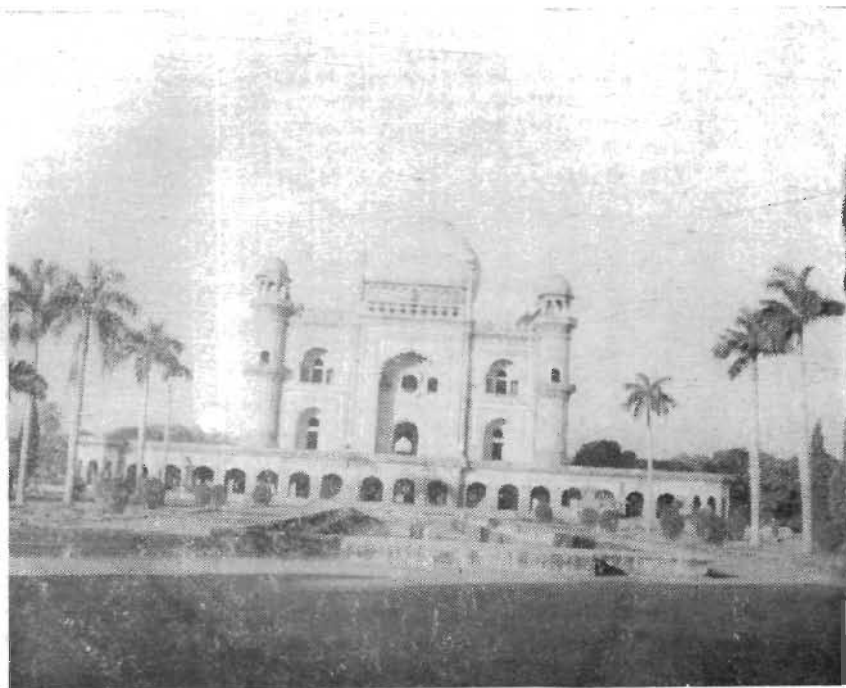
When Nadir Shah came to know about this he ordered his soldiers from Sunehri Masjid located in the heart of Chandni Chowk adjoining the present day Gurudwara Sis Ganj to take revenge and to leave no person alive wherever a Persian in Delhi was killed. Within 6 hours about 30,000 persons in Delhi were killed and the narrow streets of the city were filled with pools of blood. Even women and children were not spared. Nadir Shah finally rode out of Delhi on May 16, 1739 with a wealth worth 70 crore rupees. The famous Peacock Throne and invaluable Kohinoor Gem were amongst his prized and rich haul. After Mughal rule, the British conquered Delhi in 1803. At that time, except for Shahjahanabad (present day walled city), 'Delhi was nothing but a large graveyard'. In 1829, the British constituted the district of Delhi which included two paraganas—one in the north and the other in the south of Shahjahanabad. The old settlement near Indraprastha was a small suburb and the city near Kutab Minar was a country town. The main govt. administration centred in the present Civil Lines around the Kashmere Gate area. After 1857, Delhi started growing faster. In 1861, Sonapat Tehsil, which was hitherto a part of Panipat District, was transferred to Delhi District. At that time Delhi District was comprised of three Tehsils viz. Delhi, Ballabgarh and Sonapat. In the later half of the 19th Century, it saw the coming of the railways and postal services and metalled roads were constructed throughout the city. Delhi once again became one of the largest commercial and cultural centres of the north and the north-eastern India.

In 1911, King George-V announced shifting of the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi. Delhi was reconstituted

and Sonapat Tehsil was transferred to Rohtak district and a greater part of Ballabgarh Tehsil was transferred to Gurgaon district. Thus, Delhi district comprised of the then Delhi Tehsil and the remaining portion of Ballabgarh Tehsil. In 1915, Shahdara town and some villages across the river Yamuna, which at that time were parts of Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh were added to Delhi district.

As a result of shifting of capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi in 1911, the Old Secretariat and Viceroy Lodge (now Delhi University) were built in Civil Lines on the western slopes of the ridge. On the initiative of King George-V an entirely new city was built as the capital of British India. This new city was located at Raisina, south of Shahjahanabad and east of the ancient city of Indraprastha and corresponds by and large with the present New Delhi. This city was developed on a garden city pattern with wide annexes having double rows of trees with a huge Central Vista starting from National Stadium in the east through the Memorial Arch (India Gate), the Central Secretariat and ending in the west at Rashtrapati Bhavan against the slopes of the Aravallis. The cantonment, which at that time was located to the west to the Viceroy Lodge was shifted to the south west of the new capital where Delhi Cantonment is presently located.

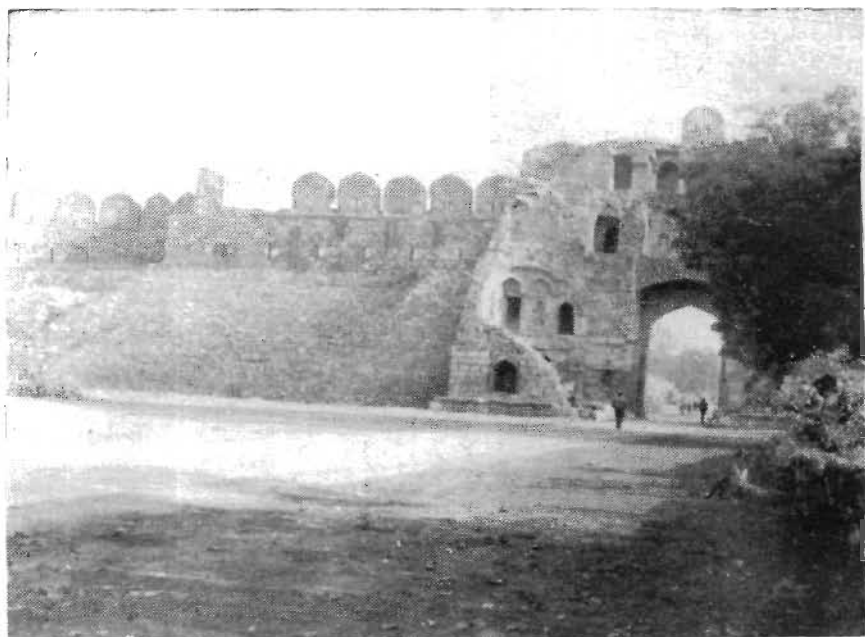
Population of Delhi started rapidly growing from 1931 onward from 636,246 in 1931 it rose to 917,939 in 1941. The partition of the country in 1947 was the most dreadful event as the same resulted in mass exodus across the borders between India and Pakistan. Riots broke out in many parts of the country and Delhi was no exception to that. After partition nearly five lakh refugees from Pakistan migrated to Delhi. The Government rose to the occasion. The displaced persons were first accommodated in camps which later developed as crowded and prestigious



**Mausoleum of Safdar Jung located on the way to Qutab Minar-has the last
— remains of Nawab Safdar Jung (1739—54)**



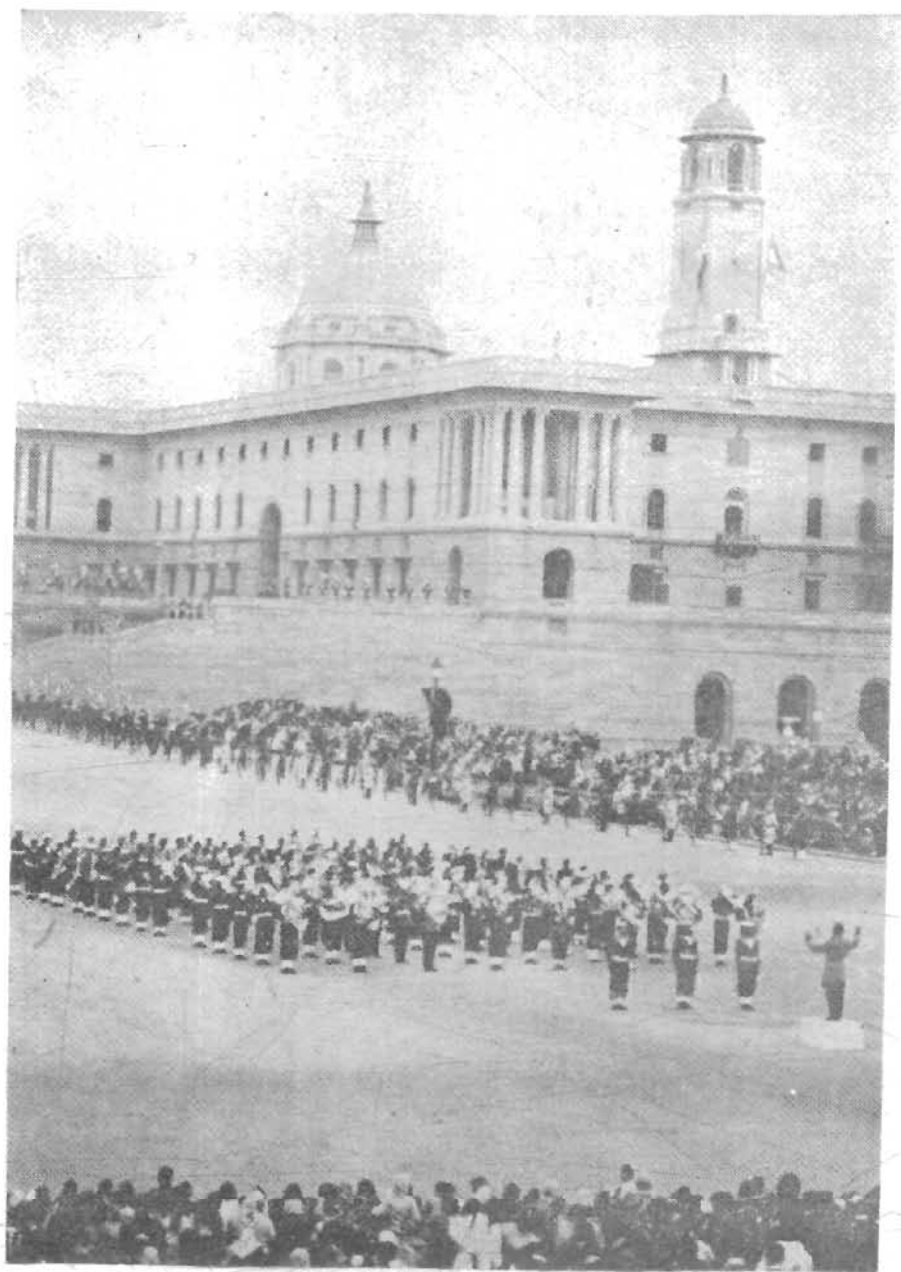
**Old Fort also called Purana Quila was built by Humayun (1530 —38 A.D.)
and Sher Shah (1538—45 A.D.).**



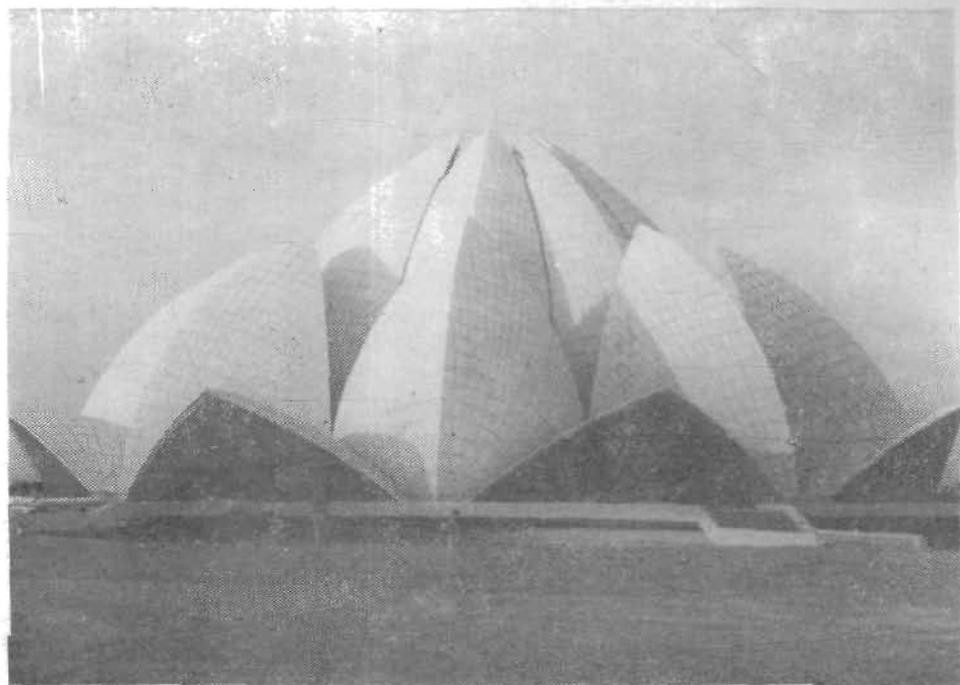
Another Gate of Purana Quila



Jantar Mantar—The astrological observatory located on Sansad Marg was built by Maharaja Swai Jai Singh-II of Jaipur in 1724 A.D.



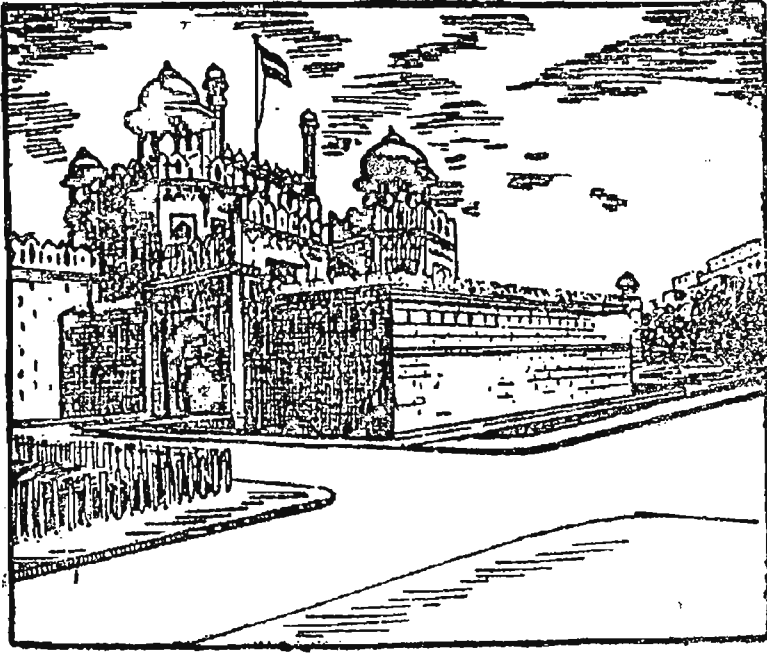
North Block of Central Secretariat—A gift of Britishers to the capital city



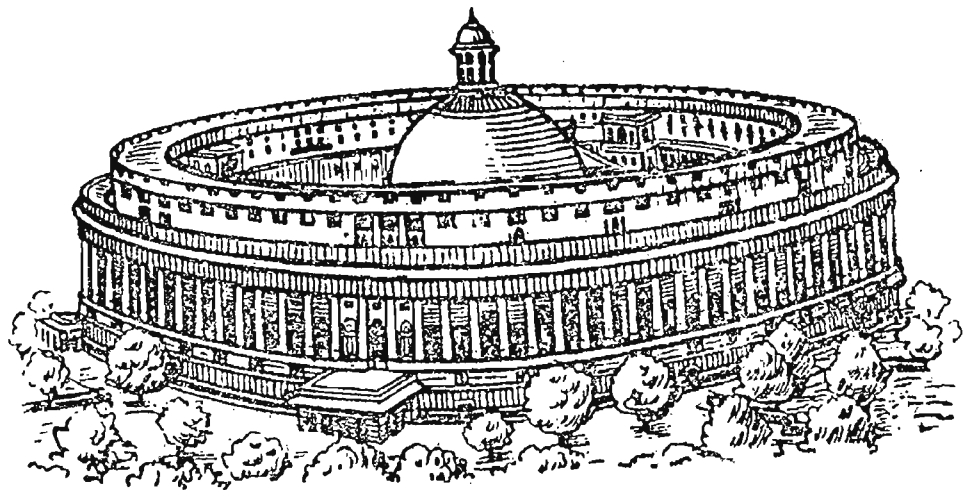
Recently built Lotus Temple



War Memorial popularly called as India Gate was designed by Sir Edward Lutyens to commemorate the Indian soldiers who contributed in the first World War



Red Fort



Parliament House

pockets of Delhi. Among them Rajinder Nagar, Patel Nagar, Moti Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Lajpat Nagar and Jangpura can be prominently mentioned. Thus Delhi recorded an unprecedented growth of population of 90 per cent during the decade 1941-51 when its population rose from 917,939 in 1941 to 1,744,072 in 1951. Then a large scale construction began all around the city except in the east where land was subjected to floods almost every year.

Delhi province acquired the status of part 'C' State after implementation of the Constitution of India. A Legislative Assembly was set up in 1952. On November 1, 1956 Central Administration in Delhi was reintroduced and Delhi became a Union Territory of the Republic of India. A Metropolitan Council in Delhi was set up in 1966 and it continues to exist since then. During the decade 1961-71 Delhi Tehsil was bifurcated into two—Delhi & Mehrauli tehsils. Since then there has not been any jurisdictional change in the boundary of the Union Territory of Delhi.

According to the 1981 Census, Delhi is a uni-district territory. It is comprised of two tehsils, namely Delhi and Mehrauli. Delhi tehsil covers 144 villages (including 12 uninhabited) and Mehrauli covers 87 villages (including 5 uninhabited). Besides, Delhi Union Territory includes 30 towns, 27 of which are census towns newly added at the 1981 Census.

Delhi Union Territory is bounded by Haryana in the north, west and south and Uttar Pradesh to the east. Physiographically, it forms part of Indo-Gangetic Plain. The ridge which is the culminating spur of Mewat branch of Aravallis, is the most significant physiographic feature of this region. The land, in general, gently slopes north-south wards. The river Yamuna, one of the ancient courses of north India, forms the chief drainage channel in this region.

Conducting of Census

What is a population Census? How it is conducted? What is its scope? May be some of the questions in your minds to be answered.

The word Census has been derived from the Latin word 'censere' meaning to assess or to rate. Generally, people think that

population Census is mere counting of heads. They may be right but partly. It is no longer bare counting of heads. The Census Act of 1948 empowers the Central Government to conduct Census whenever necessary and to call upon persons to give assistance towards taking a census and make rules and other laws for this purpose.

Population census is a great national task in our country. It is conducted at a regular interval of ten years. In 1965, the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed upon the principle of conducting general population census in 1871. This census extended over 1867-72 and was known as the first census of India. But this census of 1872 was neither synchronous nor covered all areas in the country. The first complete census in India was conducted in the year 1881. The last census of 1981 was the twelfth in series and the fourth after independence. For conducting the census all the administrative units are grouped under well defined charges for rural and urban areas separately under the control of a Charge Officer. These charges are then divided into Enumeration Blocks (EBs). Each enumerator is normally allotted one Enumeration Block. The average size of Enumeration Block is fixed to conduct a work load of 750 persons or 150 households in the rural and 650 persons or 130 households in the urban areas. Every five Enumeration Blocks are grouped into one Supervisory Circle for which a Supervisor is appointed.

In Indian Census, Houselisting Operations is a pre-requisite to the population Census. Houselisting operation is carried out about a year in advance of the actual enumeration. However, depending upon the local conditions, the period of houselisting operations may vary somewhat. The houselisting operation for the 1981 Census for Delhi Union Territory was carried in September, 1980. At the time of houselisting operations each and every place where people live or can live is identified. Each and every structure/house, occupied or vacant, residential or non-residential, is numbered. At the time of houselisting, the enumerator prepares a detailed map of his/her block and identifies every house/building etc. on this map. This map of course is notional. Thereafter the enumerator canvasses schedules for every household.

The enumeration blocks for actual enumeration are carved out on the basis of houselisting information. For conducting the 1981 Census, entire country was divided into more than five lakh enumeration blocks. The Union Territory of Delhi alone was divided into 103 Charges, 1790 supervisory circles and 9148 enumeration blocks. In all, nearly 13,000 enumerators and supervisors were appointed for 1981 Census in Delhi Union Territory. Specimen of schedules canvassed i.e., 'Individual Slip' and 'Household Schedule' for the 1981 Census are reproduced as Appendix I & Appendix I-A.

How it is feasible to record information about every individual in the vast country where a large segment of population is on the move every day, and where still many others do not have any shelter or regular place to live? One may be very anxious to know about all this. Census organisation has a well established system of recording information about every individual. It is certainly not possible here to give a detailed procedure followed. But surely the following discussion will answer many of your questions.

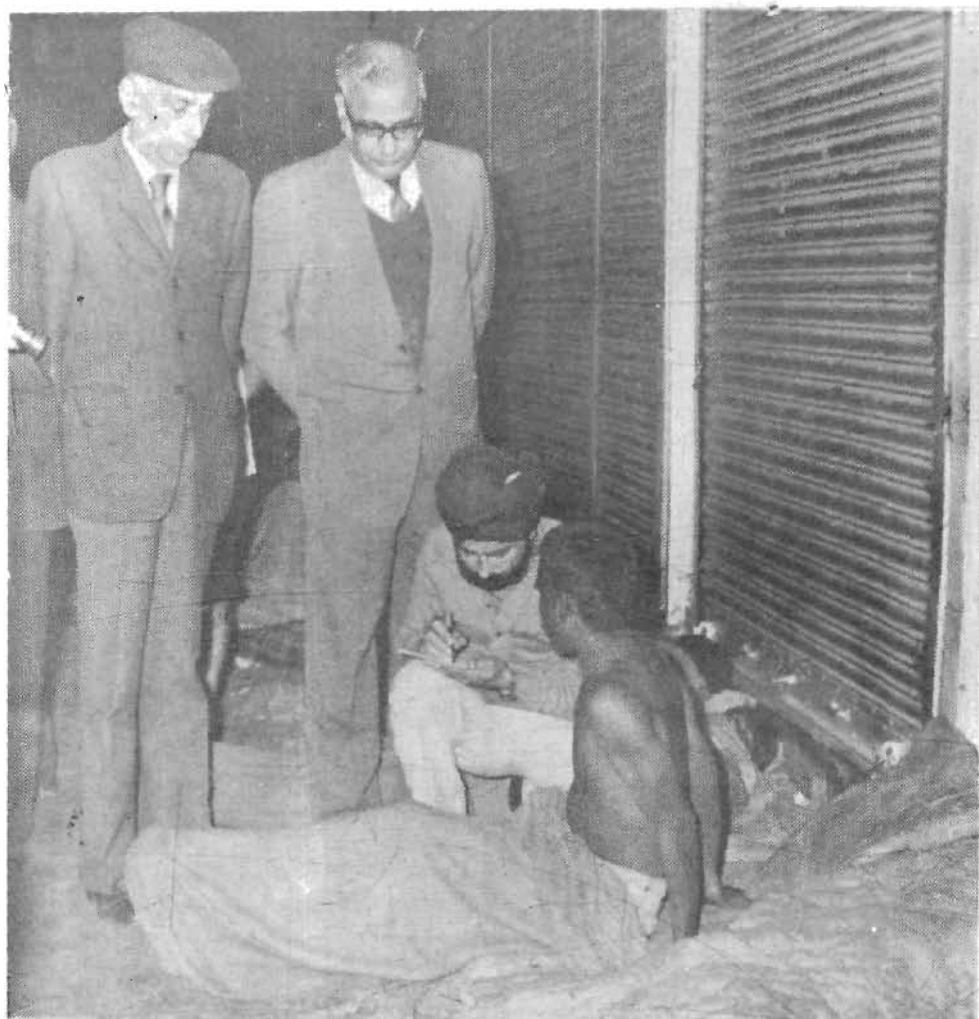
The enumeration period normally extends over a period of three weeks, followed by a revisional round. For the 1981 Census, the enumeration period extended over 9th Feb. to 28th Feb., 1981 succeeded by a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1981 so as to provide the population as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

We see that the enumeration period extends over 20 days or about three weeks. It is likely that when the enumerator visits the household, he or she may find a servant or a visitor etc. in the household who is not a member of that household. It is also likely that some of the members of the household may not be present at the time of enumerator's visit or even during the entire period of enumeration. Now the point arises as to who are the persons to be enumerated by the enumerator. The enumerator enumerates :

- (i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration;
- (ii) All those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration



The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India personally supervising the enumeration of houseless persons, on the night of 28th February, 1981



The Director of Census Operations, Delhi also went around the different areas to inspect the counting of houseless population

period but are not present at the time of enumerator's visit;

- (iii) All those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of enumerator's visit but are expected to return before the last date of enumeration;
- (iv) All those visitors who are present in the household and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period.

The houseless population at all the places in the country is enumerated simultaneously in the late evening of the last day of enumeration to avoid any kind of duplication and omission.

Before conducting the actual enumeration, it is very essential to generate awareness among the masses. Various publicity media are used so that maximum co-operation of all Government Departments, Public Undertakings, Local Bodies and in particular of people can be obtained during this operation. Documentary films, highlighting importance of this work and people's co-operation are exhibited in the Cinema halls and through other means. In addition to it, advertisements are also published in leading newspapers. For Delhi Union Territory alone 65,000 posters were got printed in different languages and post at all the pivotal parts of the territory.

As already said that enumeration period extended from 9th February to 28th February, 1981. The importance of counting of even the houseless can be well realised. On the night of February 28/March 1, 1981, Shri Jagmohan, Hon'ble Lt. Governor Delhi and the Registrar General, India personally went round the different areas to inspect the arrangements made for the counting of houseless population. Revisional round, with a view to ensure full coverage was taken from 1st to 5th March, 1981. During the revisional round, fresh slips are filled-in for new births that may have occurred after the enumerator's visit but during the enumeration period. Likewise, in case of any death, the slip filled-in earlier is cancelled. The population of Delhi as revealed by the 1981 Census count was 6,220,406 consisting of 3,440,081 males and 2,780,325 females.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

The population of Delhi Union Territory was recorded as 62,20,406 at the 1981 Census. This comprised of 3,440,081 Males and 2,780,325 Females. Delhi's this population formed 0.91 per cent of India's population which stood at 685,184,692* comprising of 354,397,884 Males and 330,786,808 Females at the 1981 Census. You may be interested to know about the position of India in terms of population when compared with important countries of the world. Thus following Table II.1 gives details of population and surface area of some selected countries of the world.

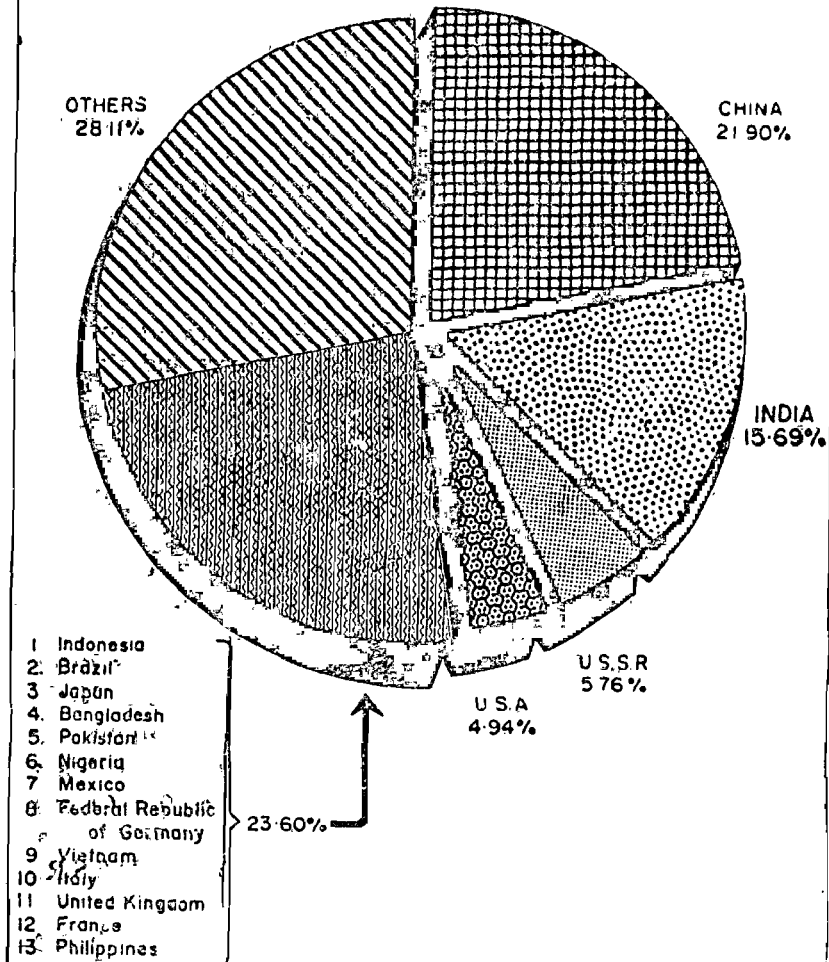
Table II.1
POPULATION AND SURFACE AREA OF SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Sl. No.	Country	Census Year	Population	Estimated in 1983 Surface Area (Km ²)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A	1980	226,545,805	9,372,614
2.	Canada	1981	24,343,180	9,976,139
3.	United Kingdom	1981	55,671,000	244,046
4.	France	1982	54,334,871	547,026
5.	Sweden	1980	8,320,438	449,964
6.	Germany Federal Republic	1970	60,650,599	248,577
7.	Germany Democratic Republic	1981	16,705,635	10
8.	U.S.S.R.	1979	262,436,227	22,402,200
9.	Japan	1980	117,060,396	372,313
10.	Mexico	1980	67,395,826	1,972,547
11.	Iran (Islamic Republic)	1976	33,708,744	1,648,000
12.	Poland	1978	35,061,450	312,677
13.	Argentina	1980	27,947,446	2,766,889
14.	Turkey	1980	44,736,957	780,576
15.	Pakistan	1981	83,782,075	803,943
16.	Bangladesh	1981	87,032,024	143,998
17.	Nepal	1981	15,022,839	140,797
18.	Sri Lanka	1981	14,848,364	65,610
19.	India	1981	685,184,692*	3,287,590
20.	China	1982	1,031,882,511	9,596,961

Source : Table-3 of the United Nations Demographic year Book, 1983.

*Including projected population of Assam

WORLD POPULATION



Source: World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as assessed in 1984, United Nations.

It may be seen from the table II.1 that next to China (1032 million) India is the most populous country in the world. It constitutes 15.69 per cent of the world's total population. In other words every seventh person in the world resides in India. India's population is almost equal to the combined population of U.S.S.R. (262 million), U.S.A. (227 million), Japan (117 million), United Kingdom (55 million) and Canada (24 million). It is nearly triple to the population of its neighbouring countries of Bangladesh (87 million), Pakistan (84 million), Burma (35 million), Nepal (15 million), Sri Lanka (15 million) put together. However, in terms of area it accounts for barely 2.4 per cent of the world's total area. In terms of area India is nearly one-sixth of the total area of the U.S.S.R. and only one-third of the Canada and the U.S.A.

Within the country, States and Union Territories are marked with great disparity both in their absolute numbers and also the density of population. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous. As per 1981 Census it has a population of 111 million which is almost double the population of U.K. By contrast, Tripura with 2 million persons, is the least populous among all the states in India.

Among the union territories, Delhi stands out prominently. As per 1981 Census it has a population of 6.2 million which is larger than the cumulative population of all the remaining eight Union Territories of India. Besides, Delhi's population is larger than seven states namely—Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

The huge overall size of India's population is marked with a very high density of population. According to the 1981 Census it has a density of 215 persons per Km² for the country as a whole. On the contrary density of population in Canada, U.S.S.R., and U.S.A. is just 4, 12 and 25 persons per Km.² respectively. Any how, our position is relatively better in comparison to the neighbouring countries viz., Bangladesh (620) and Sri Lanka (230).

Like the absolute numbers, great variations in density of population can be envisaged within the country. Among the states, Kerala with a density of 655 persons per km² ranks at

the top while Sikkim (45) is at the tail; and among the union territories Delhi (4194) and Arunachal Pradesh (8) represent the highest and the lowest values. This signifies that Delhi U.T. is the most densely populated part in our country.

Now you may prefer to have a glimpse of the world's total population. The estimated midyear world population in 1980 was 4.5 billion (One billion is equal to a thousand million) and is picturized by the following table II.2

Table II-2

POPULATION OF THE WORLD AT SELECTED YEARS

Years	Estimated midyear world Population (in millions)
1	2
1950	2,504
1960	3,014
1970	3,683
1980	4,453

Source : Table-I of the United States Demographic year Book, 1983.

Here, we may clarify that population of the world is not always based on full count. During some earlier decades, in some of the countries, the population was not actually counted but was guessed or estimated by the population experts, the demographers. These estimates by all means are reliable for all practical purposes.

By how much are our members growing ?

Under this sub-head an attempt is made to trace the population history of Delhi even before the setting up of regular Census taking in our country. Percival Spear in his book "Twilight of Mughals" has given a graphic description of the city as it existed in the decade before the Great Revolt of 1857. The population of Delhi which stood at two million in Aurangzeb's time and declined to 500,000 after the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah and further shrunk to 100,000 in the early years of the 19th century.

Von Orlich, the German traveller who visited Delhi in 1843; gave the population of Hindus as 2,50,000. There was steady fall since then and a Census survey in 1845-57 put it at 166,000. Simon Frasher estimated it to be 182,000 in 1856.

According to Francois Bernier, the city passed into the British hands in 1803, and its population at that time was estimated as about 150,000. During the subsequent forty years, there was a very slow growth in its population. In 1847, the population of city alongwith its suburbs was 160,279 persons, showing an increase of about 6.5 per cent. At the time of enumeration in 1868, the population of Delhi stood at 154,417 persons, a decrease of about 3.7 per cent.

Table II.3 given below shows population and growth rate for the last nine censuses i.e. from 1901 to 1981 for India and Union Territory of Delhi.

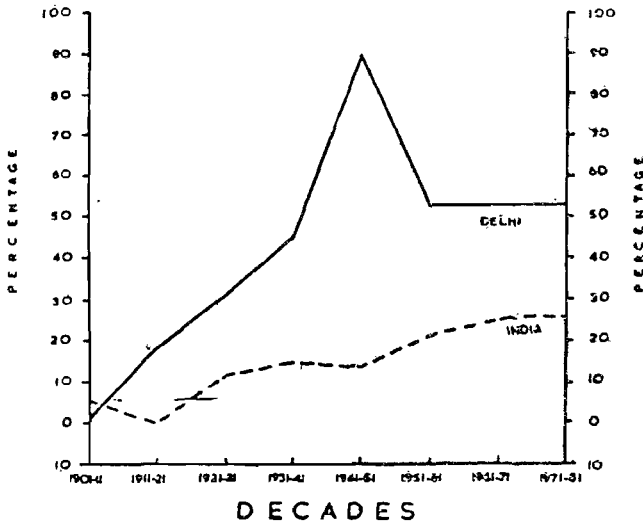
Table II.3
DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

Year	India*+		Delhi U. T.	
	Population in million	Growth rate	Population in million	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1901.	238.1	—	0.41	—
1911.	252.1	+5.75	0.41	+1.98
1921.	251.3	-0.31	0.49	+18.03
1931.	279.0	+11.00	0.64	+30.26
1941.	318.7	+14.22	0.92	+44.27
1951.	361.1	+13.31	1.74	+90.00
1961.	439.2	+21.51	2.66	+52.44
1971.	548.2	+24.80	4.07	+52.93
1981.	685.2	+25.00	6.22	+53.00

*1981 figures of India include the projected population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of 1981 Census.

+The population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 & 1961 population. The population of the state for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted with reference to the present census area of the state which excludes territories currently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

DELHI U.T
 PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATION OF POPULATION
 1901-1911 TO 1971-1981



We observe from table II.3 that since the beginning of this century India's population has increased from 238.1 million in 1901 to 685.2 million in 1981. Thus, during this 80 years period there was an addition of 447.1 million people registering a growth rate of 187.7 per cent. The decade 1901-1911 registered an increase of 5.75 per cent. However, in the subsequent decade, 1911-1921, our country's population declined by 0.31 per cent mainly due to the outbreak of epidemics like plague and influenza. During the decades 1921-31 and 1931-41, our country's population grew by 11.00 and 14.22 per cent respectively. The first post independence census of India in 1951 recorded a growth rate of 13.31 per cent. Since then, it has been rising although steadily. The population

growth rate was 21.51 per cent during 1951-61, 24.80 per cent during 1961-71 and 25.00 per cent during 1971-81.

It can be seen from the table II.3 that during first 50 years our country's population grew by 123 million (from 238.1 million in 1901 to 361.1 million in 1951) or by 51.7 per cent. By contrast, the subsequent thirty years (1951-81) witnessed an increase of 324.1 million people (361.1 million in 1951 to 685.2 million in 1981) or by 89.8 per cent. Evidently the growth rate of population has accelerated enormously during the post independence period. Although there is no appreciable gap in the birth rate during all these years, but the mortality rate in the post independence period has considerably declined due to better medical facilities.

During 1901-81 Delhi's population has grown by 5.81 million (0.41 million in 1901 to 6.22 million in 1981) or by 1417.1 per cent (as against 187.7 per cent for the country as a whole). Whereas, the population growth for India during 1901-51 show somewhat irregular trends, our Delhi union territory portrays a rising trend although (Table II.3). There was not much change in Delhi's population during 1901-11 and it grew by just 1.98 per cent. The decade 1911-21 witnessed an increase by 18.03 per cent (from 0.41 million in 1911 to 0.49 million in 1921), and this increase may be mainly attributed to the shifting of capital from Calcutta to Delhi in 1912. The growth of population during 1921-31 and 1931-41 was 30.26 and 44.27 per cent respectively. The partitioning of the country resulted in huge influx of displaced persons from Pakistan. The 1951 Census recorded growth rate of 90 per cent for the decade 1941-51. During 1951-61, the growth rate fell to 52.44 per cent. However, since then it is again ascending, although marginally. The last decade 1971-81 recorded a growth rate of 53.00 per cent as against 52.93 per cent during 1961-71.

The main factors responsible for unabated growth of population in this territory are:

- (i) Its becoming the capital of India in 1912;

- (ii) The huge influx of displaced persons from Pakistan, 1947 onwards;
- (iii) Multiplication and intensification of services during the post-independence era;
- (iv) Expansion of commerce and trade; and
- (v) Growing industrialisation, particularly, in the field of small scale industries during the last three decades.

Since Delhi has remained a capital of the country for centuries and a hub of all social and economic activities, it has always been attracting in-migrants. This has resulted in excessive growth of its population which is not due to natural increase alone, but more because of large scale in-migration. This migrational aspect of the growth of population is discussed in Chapter XI. You may have already noted that population of our country and also of Delhi Union Territory is fast growing. Now you may perhaps be anxious to know the population after the 1981 Census. The census organisation has a Demography division which works out the projected population for the years ahead. How population projections are worked out, is a detailed statistical exercise and we may not elaborate it here. However, projected population of our country and the Delhi Union Territory for 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 are given in Table II.4 below :

Table II-4

**POPULATION/PROJECTIONS (00's) BY SEX AS ON 1st MARCH
1986-2001, INDIA AND DELHI UNION TERRITORY**

Year	India			Delhi U. T.		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986	7610701	3927868	3683833	76280	41894	34386
1991	8372494	4313017	4059477	92551	50657	41894
1996	9132455	4697377	4435078	111388	60820	50568
2001	9860986	5064538	4796448	132641	72267	60374

Source : A Hand Book of Population Statistics, by R.G. India, Issued on the Occasion of 'First Data Users Conference for 1991—Census, April 18-20, 1988, Page 204.

District-wise area and population

Delhi U.T. is a uni-district territory. It is comprised of two tehsils i.e., Delhi and Mehrauli and 30 towns. At the 1971 Census Delhi U.T. had only three towns (i) New Delhi Municipal Committee (ii) Delhi Cantt., and (iii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (urban). But in 1981 Census, 27 villages satisfied the requisite demographic criteria for classifying them as Census Towns.

Table II.5 below gives the area and population of all the constituents of Delhi U.T.

DISTRICT-WISE AREA AND POPULATION

Union Territory/District/ Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Popula- tion	Area in Km ²
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Delhi Union Territory	Total	62 20406	1483.0
	Rural	452206	891.1
	Urban	5768200	591.9
Delhi D	Total	6220406	1483.0
	Rural	452206	891.1
	Urban	5768200	591.9
Urban Agglomeration	Urban	5729283	540.78
(a) New Delhi Municipal Committee	Urban	2 73036	42.74
(b) Delhi Cantt.	Urban	85166	42.97
(c) Delhi Municipal Corporation (U)	Urban	4884 234	360.55
(d) Samepur (CT)	Urban	9147	5.44
(e) Bhalswa Jhangirpur (CT)	Urban	70301	6.70
(f) Jaffarabad (CT)	Urban	16148	0.90
(g) Babarpur CT)	Urban	21925	0.79
(h) Gokalpur CT)	Urban	14972	2.32
(i) Mandoli CT)	Urban	47891	5.86
(j) Kotla (CT)	Urban	65828	1.25
(k) Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd (CT)	Urban	5122	2.76
(l) Nangloi Jat (CT)	Urban	37623	6.67
(m) Sultanpur Majra (CT)	Urban	56058	2.77

1	2	3	4	5
(n)	Nangloi Sayad (CT)	Urban	9689	3.85
(o)	Bindapur (CT)	Urban	9284	2.49
(p)	Nasirpur (CT)	Urban	24244	2.85
(q)	Palam (CT)	Urban	34378	8.49
(r)	Mahipalpur (CT)	Urban	8765	5.46
(s)	Rajokri (CT)	Urban	5759	8.64
(t)	Chattarpur (CT)	Urban	6504	7.39
(u)	Lado Sarai (CT)	Urban	6079	2.44
(v)	Tigri (CT)	Urban	17278	1.05
(w)	Deoli (CT)	Urban	5788	10.12
(x)	Molar Band (CT)	Urban	5326	4.12
(y)	Pul Pehlad (CT)	Urban	8788	2.16
	Bawana (CT)	Urban	12637	16.97
	Alipur (CT)	Urban	6735	8.55
	Pooth Khurd (CT)	Urban	7145	9.98
	Pohladpur Bangar (CT)	Urban	5011	4.67
	Bijwasan (CT)	Urban	7389	10.90
(i)	Delhi Tehsil	Rural	275064	541.5
(ii)	Mehrauli Tehsil	Rural	177142	337.8

Note :—(CT) stands for census town.

Source : Series—28, Part II—A, 1981-Census, Delhi, page 10.

Average Population of a Town

Table II.6 indicates the average population of a town in India and Delhi territory. This average has been derived by dividing the total urban population by the total number of towns. The average population of a town in India is 39,929 while that for Delhi UT is 192,273 persons.

Table II-6

AVERAGE POPULATION OF TOWN IN INDIA AND DELHI U. T.

India and Delhi UT	Total No. of towns	Total urban population	Average population
1	2	3	4
India	3949*	157,680,171	39,929
Delhi UT	30	5,768,200	192,273

*Excludes Assam

Density per Sq. Km. in States & Union Territories

We shall now discuss the density of population in different States and Union Territories with the help of the following Table II.7.

Table II-7

DENSITY AND POPULATION OF STATES/UNION TERRITORIES, 1981

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Density per Sq. Km.	Population
1	2	3	4
	INDIA*	215	665,287,849
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195	53,549,673
2.	Bihar	402	69,914,734
3.	Gujarat	174	34,085,799
4.	Haryana	292	12,922,618
5.	Himachal Pradesh	77	4,280,818
6.	Jammu Kashmir	59	5,987,389
7.	Karnataka	194	37,135,714
8.	Kerala	655	25,453,680
9.	Madhya Pradesh	118	52,178,844
10.	Maharashtra	204	62,784,171
11.	Manipur	64	1,420,953
12.	Meghalaya	60	1,335,819
13.	Nagaland	47	774,930
14.	Orissa	169	26,370,271
15.	Punjab	333	16,788,915
16.	Rajasthan	188	34,261,862
17.	Sikkim	45	316,385
18.	Tamil Nadu	372	48,408,077
19.	Tripura	196	2,053,058
20.	Uttar Pradesh	377	110,862,013
21.	West Bengal	615	54,580,647

*Excluding Assam

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		23	188,741
2. Arunachal Pradesh		8	631,839
3. Chandigarh		3961	451,610
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		211	103,676
5. Delhi		4194	6,220,406
6. Goa, Daman & Diu		265	1,066,738
7. Lakshadweep		1258	40,249
8. Mizoram		23	493,757
9. Pondicherry		1229	604,471

Source : Series—1 Part-II A-(i), India-1981, Page 72

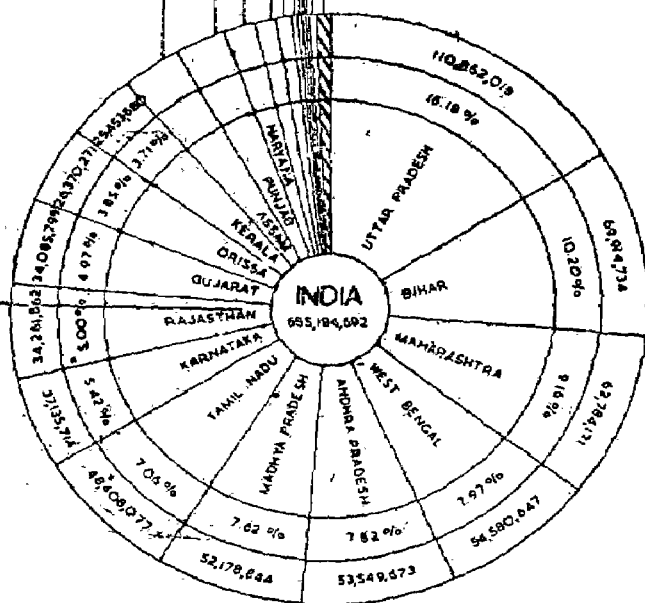
As stated earlier, the density of population for our territory as recorded at 1981 is 4194 persons per Km² as may be seen from the table II.7 given above. Delhi stands at the top in density amongst all the States and Union Territories. This so high a density of our territory gives rise to several serious socio-economic problems. Next to Delhi stands Chandigarh with a density of 3961 persons per Km². Amongst the states, Kerala recorded the highest density 655 persons per Km². This state has remained a crowded region for decades. The state following next is West Bengal with a density of 615. On the contrary, Arunachal Pradesh, recorded the lowest density, 8 persons per Km². The position of all other States/UTs can be seen from the above Table II.7.

Population of Tehsils & Average Village Size

Delhi Union Territory is a Uni-district territory. It is further divided into two tehsils namely (i) Delhi tehsil, and (ii) Mehrauli tehsil. Delhi tehsil is comprised of 144 villages (including 12 uninhabited) as is evident from Table II.8. It covers an area of 541.5 Km² and has a population of 275,064. As such a village in Delhi tehsil on an average has a population of 2084 and 3.76 km² area. Mehrauli tehsil cover 87-villages five of which are uninhabited. It has a population of 177,142 and an area of 337.8 Km². As such on an average one village has a population of 2160 and area of 5.88 Km². This signifies

DELHI AND OTHER STATES / UNION TERRITORIES POPULATION 1981

HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,280,818 (0.62%)	TRIPURA	2,053,058 (0.30%)
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5,982,389 (0.87%)	MANIPUR	1,420,953 (0.21%)
HARYANA	12,922,618 (1.89%)	MEGHALAYA	1,335,819 (0.19%)
PUNJAB	16,788,915 (2.45%)	NAGALAND	774,930 (0.11%)
ASSAM	19,896,843 (2.90%)	OTHERS	3,917,458 (0.59%)
		DELHI	6,220,406 (0.91%)



OTHERS:-

STATES:- SIKKIM 316,385 (0.05%)
 UNION TERRITORIES:- GOA DAMAN & DIU 1,086,730 (0.16%),
 ARUNACHAL PRADESH 631,839 (0.09%), PONDICHERRY 604,471 (0.09%),
 MIZORAM 493,757 (0.07%), CHANDIGARH 451,810 (0.07%),
 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 188,741 (0.03%),
 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI 103,375 (0.02%), LAKSHADWEEP 40,249 (0.01%)

that there is no significant differences in the average size, both in population and area of the villages in these two tehsils.

Table II-8

AVERAGE VILLAGE SIZE

Tehsil	Area (Sq. Km)	Popula- tion	Total No. of villages	Village average population excluding un-inhabited villages	Average size of a village (Sq. Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Tehsil	541.5	275,064	144	2,084	3.76
Mehrauli Tehsil	337.8	177,142	87	2,160	3.88

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Our country is no doubt predominantly rural as more than three-fourths of its population (76.69 per cent) lives in villages and the remaining 23.31 per cent in cities and towns. However, in Delhi Union Territory the position is much different. In this union territory, 92.73 per cent of the total population resides in the urban areas and only 7.27 per cent in rural areas.

A visibly sharp difference exists between the life of villagers and that of town dwellers in their dresses, the way they speak, their food habits, the jobs they do and the like.

Towns and cities possess certain characteristics like established street patterns, contiguously aligned buildings and public services such as sewerage, piped water supply, electric lighting, hospitals and market facilities, educational institutions, courts of law and local means of transport. We know that it is the city or town where socio-economic changes emerge out. It is in only urban areas that specialisation in highly technical skills, talent and organisation necessary for originating and executing new ideas are available. Because of a number of amenities and conveniences that our territory enjoys, it is not surprising that the ever increasing influx of immigrants from every strata of society from other states is attracted. All these factors influence the life of our territory in all walks and gradually more and more areas beyond the periphery of urban limits, get urbanised. As mentioned elsewhere in this publication that 27 villages which satisfied the requisite demographic criteria at 1981 Census were declared as census towns. Thus, we see that with the increasing tempo of economic growth and around development of Delhi, urbanisation would seem inevitable. There is no doubt, that the fast urbanising trend brings with it, its own problems. There are many features of the urban life of Delhi which may not be pleasing. Acute congestion, shortage of dwelling units and public transport system, environmental pollution, contagious diseases

VILLAGE DWELLERS

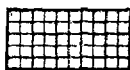
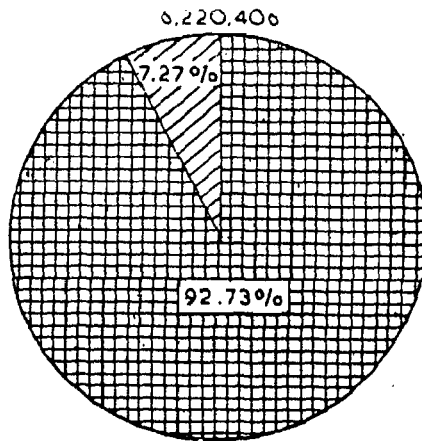


A mechanical Chaff Cutter in operation

DELHI UT

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

1981



URBAN



RURAL

FIGURE AT THE TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATES
TOTAL POPULATION OF DELHI UT

etc. can be mentioned as the basic problems in majority of the towns and cities in our country. But, in spite of all this, urbanisation serves as an instrument for economic growth process and plays a significant role in the development of a city or town.

Rural-Urban Classification

Before conducting the census, rural and urban areas are clearly distinguished throughout the country. Now you may ask why and how it is done so? The reasons are many. Rural and urban dwellers have altogether different economic pursuits and ways of life. Keeping this fact in view, not only our country, other countries too, classify their country's population into rural & urban. It may be desirable that all countries must have a uniform definition of the above classification to make a clear-cut comparison with each other. But it is not easy to do so. Every country portrays a sharp contrast in their rural and urban society as such the above concepts are bound to vary from country to country to suit their own requirements.

Now coming again to our country, we find that the above classification was very much liberal in earlier censuses. It varied from state to state and was left to the discretion of the local authorities, and in certain cases to the State Census Authorities. During the pre-independence period any village with a lamp post was treated as an urban centre. Is it not interesting?

The definition of urban area adopted at the first post independence census of 1951 was also somewhat liberal. However, at the 1961 Census, a considerable thought was given in defining the urban areas. The urban unit at the time of 1961 Census was defined as ;

- (a) all places with municipality corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee.
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria.
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000,
 - (ii) At least 75% of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) pursuits, and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per Km² (1,000 per sq. mile).

The above criteria was also adopted at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses. It was on account of application of above criteria that 27 villages were declared as Census Towns at the 1981 Census in Delhi U.T.

Progress of Number of Towns since 1901

Table III.I below indicates the number and the names of towns since 1901 in Delhi Union Territory.

Table III-1
PROGRESS OF NUMBER OF TOWNS SINCE 1901

Year of Census	No. of Towns	Name of Towns
1	2	3
1901	2	1. Delhi Municipal Committee 2. Shahdara
1911	2	1. Delhi Municipal Committee 2. Shahdara
1921	1	1. Delhi Municipal Committee
1931	3	1. Old Delhi which included the Municipality, the Civil Station Notified Area and the Fort of Lal Quila 2. New Delhi or Imperial Delhi 3. Shahdara
1941	9	1. Delhi (M) 2. New Delhi (M) 3. Delhi Cantt. 4. Delhi Civil Lines 5. Shahdara 6. Narela 7. Mehrauli 8. Najafgarh 9. Red Fort
1951	10	1. Delhi City 2. New Delhi 3. Civil Lines 4. West Delhi 5. Delhi Cantt. 6. Shahdara 7. Red Fort 8. Narela 9. Mehrauli 10. Najafgarh

1	2	3
1961	3	1. DMC/Urban 2. New Delhi 3. Delhi Cantonment
1971	3	1. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) 2. New Delhi Municipal Committee 3. Delhi Cantonment
1981	30	1. Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) 2. New Delhi Municipal Committee 3. Delhi Cantonment

Newly Created Census Towns

4. Bhalswa Jahangirpur
5. Kotla
6. Sultanpur Majra
7. Mandoli
8. Nangloi Jat
9. Palam
10. Nasirpur
11. Babar Pur
12. Tigri
13. Jaffarabad
14. Gokalpur
15. Bawana
16. Nangloi Sayed
17. Bindapur
18. Samepur
19. Pul Pehlad
20. Mahipalpur
21. Bijwasan
22. Pooth Khurd
23. Alipur
24. Chattarpur
25. Lado Sarai
26. Deoli
27. Rajokri
28. Molar Band
29. Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd
30. Pehladpur Banger

It may be seen from table III.1 that during the census of 1901 & 1911 there were only two towns, namely, Delhi Municipal Committee and Shahdara. In 1921, Shahdara was merged with Delhi Municipal Committee to form one Town. However, in 1931, the number of towns rose to three viz., (i) Old Delhi (ii) New Delhi or the Imperial Delhi and (iii) Shahdara. Consequent upon the change in the administrative set up in 1941 the urban area of Delhi was re-organised into 9 towns as given in table III.1.

With the creation of a separate municipality towards the west of Delhi, the number of towns further rose from nine to ten in 1951. This newly created town was designated as 'West Delhi'. Thereafter, the picture entirely changed and Delhi Municipal Corporation came into being in 1958. All Municipalities and Notified Area Committees (except NDMC and Delhi Cantt.) got merged in the newly formed Delhi Municipal Corporation. At the time of 1961 Census there were only three towns viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment. The position remained the same till the 1971 Census. At the 1981 Census 27 villages were declared as Census towns, there upon raising the number of towns from 3 to 30.

Distribution and Size of Towns

The Census Organisation classifies all the cities/towns into following six classes according to their population size :

Class	Population
Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	less than 5,000

Town/Urban area having a population of 1,00,000 and above is termed as a 'city'. But in this publication, for the convenience of readers, we have used the term 'town' even if its population is 1,00,000 or more.

We may now discuss the distribution of 30 towns of Delhi (including 27 newly created Census towns) by above six population size classes.

Table III-2

DISTRIBUTION OF 27 NEWLY CREATED CENSUS TOWNS AT
THE 1981 CENSUS BY POPULATION SIZE CLASSES

Class of Town	No. of Towns	Total Population
1.	2	3
Class I	2	5,157,270
Class II	4	277,353
Class III	5	166,061
Class IV	4	60,985
Class V	15	106,531
Class VI	—	—
Total	30	5,768,200

It can be seen from the table above that among the 30 towns, two are in class I, four are in class II, five in class III, four in class IV and 15 in class V. No Census town is reported in class VI. The major chunk of population is contained in size class I, constituting 89.41% of the total. These 30 towns together contain a population 5,768,200. Four towns under class II have a total population of 277,353 which constitutes 4.81% of the total population of these Census towns. The percentage share of five towns in class III, four towns in class IV and 15 towns in class V is 2.88, 1.06 and 1.84 respectively.

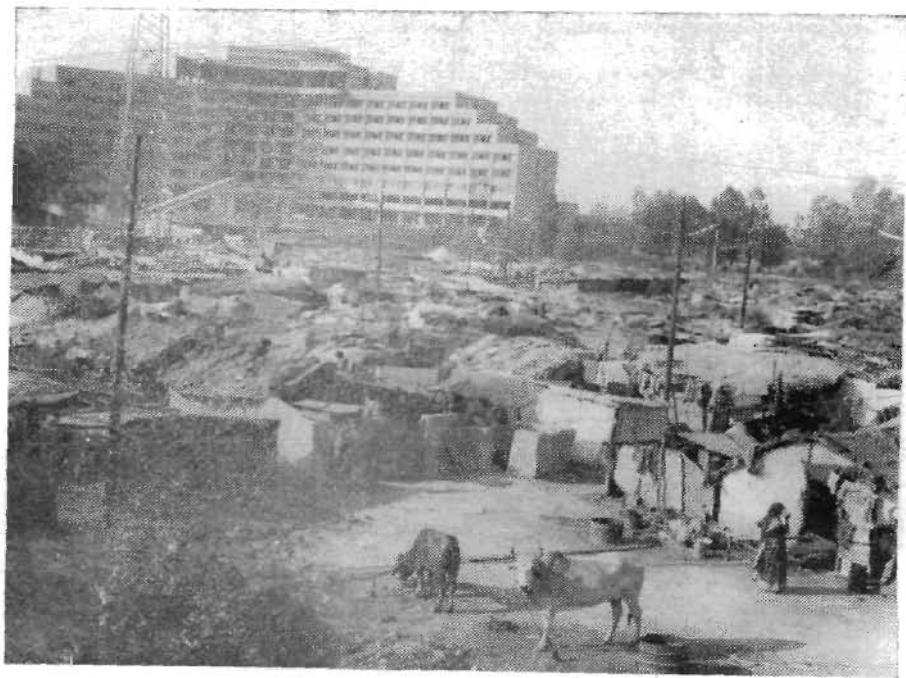
As regard definition of a village, we must tell you that it has remained uniform throughout the various censuses. Prior to 1961 Census, the definition of a village as given in the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887 was adopted at different censuses of Delhi. At the 1961 Census, however, Delhi had its own definition as given in section 3(23) of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1959 and is reproduced below.

‘Village means any local area whether compact or otherwise recorded village in the revenue record of Delhi State and include any area which the Chief Commissioner may, by a general or special order published in the Official Gazette declare to be a village.’



Chaupar playing to the male members of a Delbi village, provides a good pastime

TOWN DWELLERS



Features of the urban life of Delhi which may not be pleasing. Both, multi-storeyed buildings and slums grow side by side. The view is of Indraprastha Estate



Connaught Place : Too much congestion & over-crowding on roads is causing much inconvenience to urbanites of Delhi

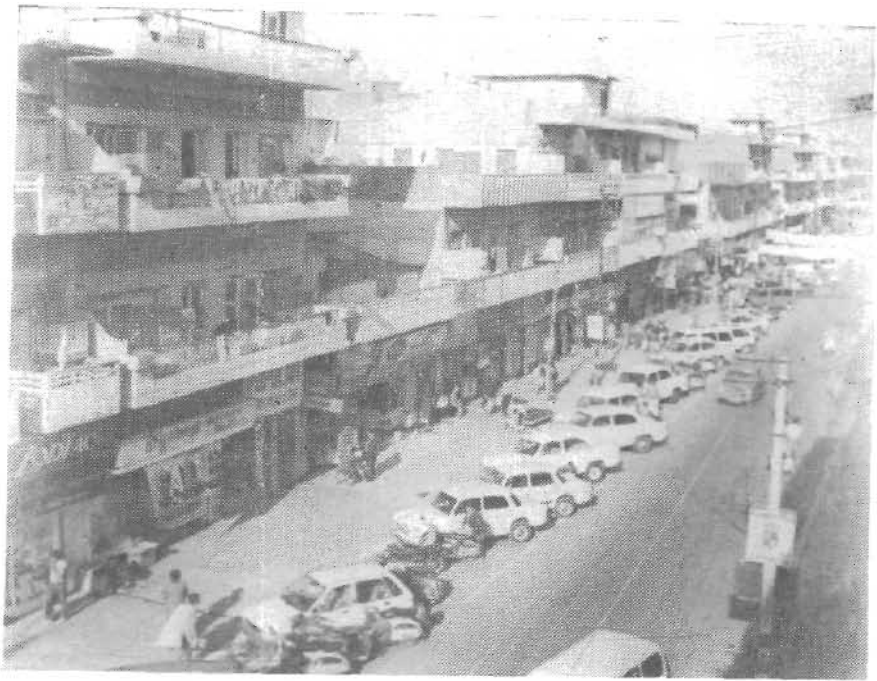
Traffic upheaval in Urban area of Delhi



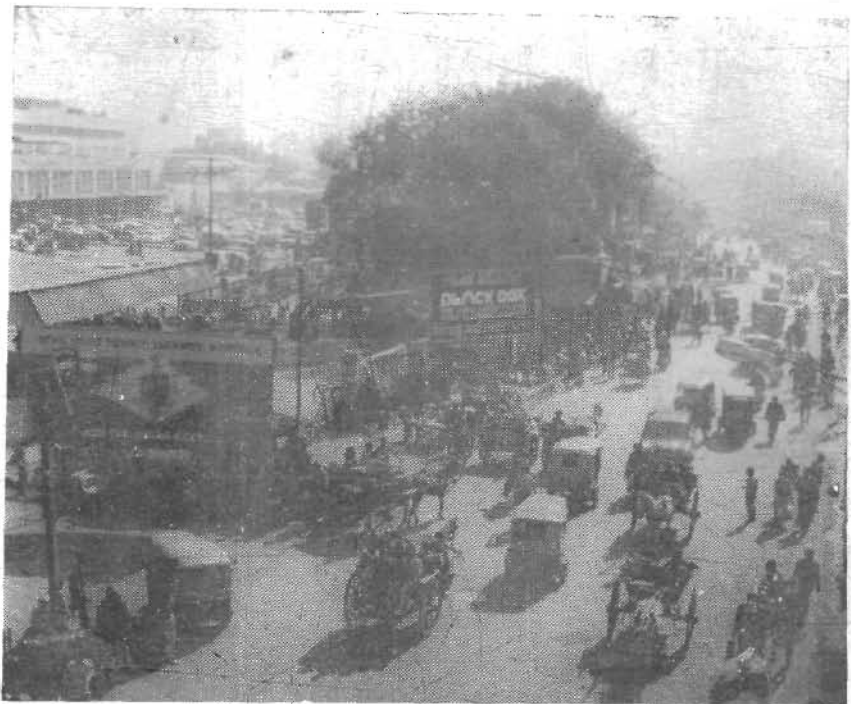
Alarming huge rush at L.T.O. crossing. It seems necessary to take steps right now to cope up with traffic requirements to cross over the Yamuna river



A view of Delhi Gate Crossing



Kamla Nagar Market—the problem of car parking is gaining momentum day by day



Another view of traffic congestion at New Delhi Railway Station

Our country is said to be a land of villages in which resides 76.69 per cent of its total population. There are more than half a million (5.57 lakh) villages in India in which about 508 million people reside. Coming to our territory, at the time of 1971 Census, there were 258 villages. This number declined to 231 at 1981 Census as 27 of these villages were treated as Census towns. Among these 231 villages 17 are uninhabited. The remaining 214 inhabited villages have a population of 452,206 which forms 7.27 per cent of the total population of this union territory.

As per the 1981 Census the entire rural area of our territory is divided into two tehsils, namely; Delhi and Mehrauli. Delhi tehsil has 144 vilages and Mehrauli tehsil has 87 villages, thus forming a total 231 villages. Of these 231 villages, 17 villages (12 in Delhi tehsil and 5 in Mehrauli tehsil) are uninhabited. In revenue records an uninhabited village is described as a "Be-Chirag" village. 'Be' in local dialect means 'without', and 'chirag' means lamp or candle. So a 'Be-chirag' or uninhabited village is that where the lamp does not light i.e., where nobody lives. These 231 inhabited and uninhabited villages are spread over an area of 891.1 Sq. Kms. which is 60 per cent of Union Territory area and support 7.27 per cent of the total population. The number of villages reported in 1921 was 357 and since then it has been continuously decreasing due to the process of urbanisation as is evident from table III.3 given below :—

Table III.3

NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DELHI U.T. (1921—1981)

Census Year	No. of Villages		
	Total	Uninhabited	Inhabited
1	2	3	4
1921.	357	43	314
1931.	356	49	307
1941.	354	49	305
1951.	341	37	304
1961.	300	24	276
1971.	258	15	243
1981.	231	17	214

Comparison with other States (Urban Population)

Table III.4 given below highlights the comparative percentage of urban population to total population in each State and Union Territory. In our country out of every 100 persons, about 76 persons live in villages. If for a moment, the Union Territories are kept aside of comparison, we find that the most urbanised state in our country is Maharashtra where 35.03 per cent of the total population is urban. It is closely followed by Tamil Nadu (32.95%) and Gujarat (31.10%). In Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal and Manipur share of urban population ranges between 25 and 30 per cent. Himachal Pradesh is least urbanised (7.61%) amongst all the States.

Now turning to union territories, we see that Chandigarh and Delhi have 93.63 per cent and 92.73 per cent of their respective total population as urban. The least urbanised union territories are Arunachal Pradesh (6.56%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.67%).

Table III-4

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY, 1981

Sl. No.	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of urban popu- lation to total population
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	665,287,849	157,680,171	23.70
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	12,487,576	23.32
2. Bihar	69,914,734	8,718,990	12.47
3. Gujarat	34,085,799	10,601,653	31.10
4. Haryana	12,922,618	2,827,387	21.88
5. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	325,971	7.61
6. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	1,260,403	21.05
7. Karnataka	37,135,714	10,729,606	28.89
8. Kerala	25,453,680	4,771,275	18.74
9. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	10,586,459	20.29

1	2	3	4
10. Maharashtra .	62,784,171	21,993,594	35.03
11. Manipur . .	1,420,953	375,460	26.42
12. Meghalaya .	1,335,819	241,333	18.07
13. Orissa . .	26,370,271	3,110,287	11.79
14. Punjab . .	16,788,915	4,647,757	27.68
15. Nagaland . .	774,930	120,234	15.52
16. Rajasthan . .	34,261,862	7,210,508	21.05
17. Sikkim . .	316,385	51,084	16.15
18. Tamil Nadu .	48,408,077	15,951,875	32.95
19. Tripura . .	2,053,058	225,568	10.99
20. Uttar Pradesh .	110,862,013	19,899,115	17.95
21. West Bengal .	54,580,647	14,446,721	26.47
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	188,741	49,634	26.30
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	41,428	6.56
3. Chandigarh .	451,610	422,841	93.63
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	103,676	6,914	6.67
5. Delhi . .	6,220,406	5,768,200	92.73
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	351,808	32.37
7. Lakshadweep .	40,249	18,629	46.28
8. Mizoram . .	493,757	121,814	24.67
9. Pondicherry .	604,471	316,047	52.28

*Excludes Assam.

Source : Series I, Part-II-A, India 1981, Page 36 and Series-I, Part-II-B(i), India, 1981, Page XXX.

Causes for the Growth of Towns

At the beginning of this century, the proportion of rural and urban population in 1901 in India was 91.02 and 9.08 per cent respectively. Even after 80 years, more than three-fourths (76.69 per cent) of India's population resides in rural areas as is evident from the table III.5 given on next page. However, Delhi Union Territory presents quite a different picture in its rural demographic profile. At the 1901 Census, Delhi had almost

half (48.06%) of its population as rural. Since then, the share of its rural population has been gradually declining and at the 1981 Census, it reduced to the barely 7.3 per cent.

Table III-5
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SINCE 1901

Year	India	Delhi
1	2	3
1901	91.02	48.6
1911	91.07	43.7
1921	88.08	37.7
1931	88.00	29.7
1941	86.01	24.2
1951	82.07	17.6
1961	82.00	11.3
1971	80.07	10.3
1981	76.69	7.3

Delhi U.T. owes its prominence of the growth of urbanisation due to many reasons. The chief one is, its metropolitan character and being seat of Union Govt. In 1911, King George-V ordered the shifting of the British capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Consequently, the Old Sectt., where at present the Delhi Census Directorate is housed, came up in Civil Lines. King George-V further ordered that an entirely new city may be built as the capital of British India. This new city was designated as 'New Delhi'. Since then Delhi has remained the seat of the government.

The second important reason for the growth of Delhi (urban) is its strategic and favourable location. The net-work of important roads and railways, which are also called the arteries of economy, passing through Delhi, connects the entire country. This provides a perfect breeding ground for flourishing of various professions and trades which contributed much to the growth of urbanisation. Usually, like elsewhere, the urban population grows by natural growth and also due to immigration. Our common knowledge reveals that once a person comes to Delhi for reasons of economic pursuits, he tries to get settled here rather

going back to his native place and later also calls his family members and other dependents to permanently settle here. This is further adding to the already alarming rate of population growth and its related aspects.

There is a well defined tendency that around the big cities some satellite towns also grow. This tendency has proved true for Delhi as at the 1981 Census, 27 villages of Delhi Union Territory got the status of Census towns. If we go a little further, we find that Faridabad (Haryana) and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) have flourished mainly due to their proximity of Delhi. To an onlooker, Delhi may appear as a single city. But the fact remains that the boundaries of all the three main towns i.e., Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantt. are so over-lapping and closely linked with one another that sometimes it looks unrealistic to call them as separate urban units.

The apparent reason for coming of 27 new census towns, at the 1981 Census, besides those as stated above, is the overcrowding in Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban). It carries on numerous business and trade activities. Wholesale markets are located in it and various small and large scale industries are also concentrated here. Not only Delhi's population, but the adjoining states are also dependent on it so far as the supply of certain essential items of day-to-day use are concerned. It is said to be the greatest distribution centre in the whole of northern India in the field of foodgrains, vegetables, fruits and electric goods etc.

Villages according to size of Population

The population size of the villages of our territory has a wide variation. Some of us must have happened to see a village and have a fair idea as to how it looks like. Many other colonies of Delhi were once a village. For instance, the present day settlement at R. K. Puram, only a few decades ago was just a cross-road village, called Munirka. Same is the case with the trans-Yamuna colony of Shakarpur, which has recently developed on the green-belt of the original Shakarpur village. At present we have 214 inhabited villages of varying sizes. Many are too

small, while the others are too large in population size. Within the limited scope of this publication, it is difficult to explain as to why some villages are small and the others quite large in size. But in nut-shell it can be said that location, availability of land, communication and proximity to urban centre have a bearing on the size of habitations.

In census, villages are classified into six categories on the basis of their population.

The Table No. III.6 given below shows the distribution of villages by population size class in Delhi Union Territory.

Table III-6

DISTRIBUTION OF INHABITED VILLAGES BY POPULATION
SIZE DELHI U.T. 1981

Range of Population	No. of Villages	Percentages of villages to total No. of villages
1	2	3
200	9	4.20
200—499	9	4.21
500—1999	110	51.40
2000—4999	71	33.18
5000—9999	15	7.01
10,000 & above	—	—

It can be generalised from the table above that nearly three-fifths (59.81 per cent) of the villages in Delhi are small sized having a population of below 2000, and one-third (33.18 per cent) are medium sized with a population of 2000-4999. The remaining 7.01 per cent of the villages are large sized with a population of over 5000.

As has already been described that the Delhi U.T. is predominantly an urban territory. However, it also demonstrates rural character as 7.27 per cent of its population resides in villages. Table III.7 depicted on next page provides this information. Out of a total 231 villages of the territory 17 are uninhabited, which have been left aside of the comparison. A village in Delhi Union Territory on an average has a population of 2113. Between the two tehsils the average population size of a village in Mehrauli tehsil is 2160 which is little higher than that of Delhi tehsil (2084).

Table III-7
AVERAGE POPULATION SIZE OF A VILLAGE

Union Territory	Total rural population	No. of inhabited villages	Average population of a village
Delhi U.T.	452,206	214	2113
Delhi Tehsil	275,064	132	2084
Mehrauli Tehsil	177,142	82	2160

Functional Classification of Towns

What do we actually mean by functional classification of a town? In simple words, it explains what economic activity is predominant in a town. We will make it more clear by an illustration. We must have heard of a place called Sivakasi in the south, which supplies crackers to whole of the India during Diwali and on other festive occasions. An overwhelming majority of its workers are engaged in producing of crackers and other items of fire-works. The basic economy of Sivakasi and its people rests on the manufacturing of fire-works. Thus it can be said that the main-functional category of Sivakasi is manufacturing of crackers etc.

For purpose of deciding the functional category of a town's working population, the nine Industrial categories have been grouped into five broad functional categories as per details given below :—

GROUPING OF FIVE FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

Industrial Category	Functional Category
I. Cultivators	(1) Primary
II. Agricultural labourers	
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc.	
IV. Mining & Quarrying	(2) Industry
V. (a) Manufacturing, Processing etc. at Household Industry	
(b) Manufacturing, Processing etc. other than Household Industry	
VI. Construction	
VII. Trade & Commerce	(3) Trade & Commerce
VIII. Transport, Storage & Communications	(4) Transport, Storage & Communications
IX. Other Services	(5) Services

For each of the towns the percentage of workers under each of these five classes of economic activities to its total workers has to be calculated and according to the percentage values, its functional categories determined. If workers under one of these five economic activities form 40% or more of the total workers it will be a mono-functional town e.g. industrial or service town etc. If the percentage is less than 40%, the next predominant economic activity is taken into account, so that the total of two may come to 60% or above. Such a town may be designated as bi-functional town e.g. industrial-cum-service or commercial-cum-service town. If the total still does not come to 60% the third predominant economic activity is taken into account and such a town is designated as multi-functional i.e. industrial-cum-service-cum-commercial town.

We may now examine the functional classification of Delhi (Urban) only by means of the following table III.8.

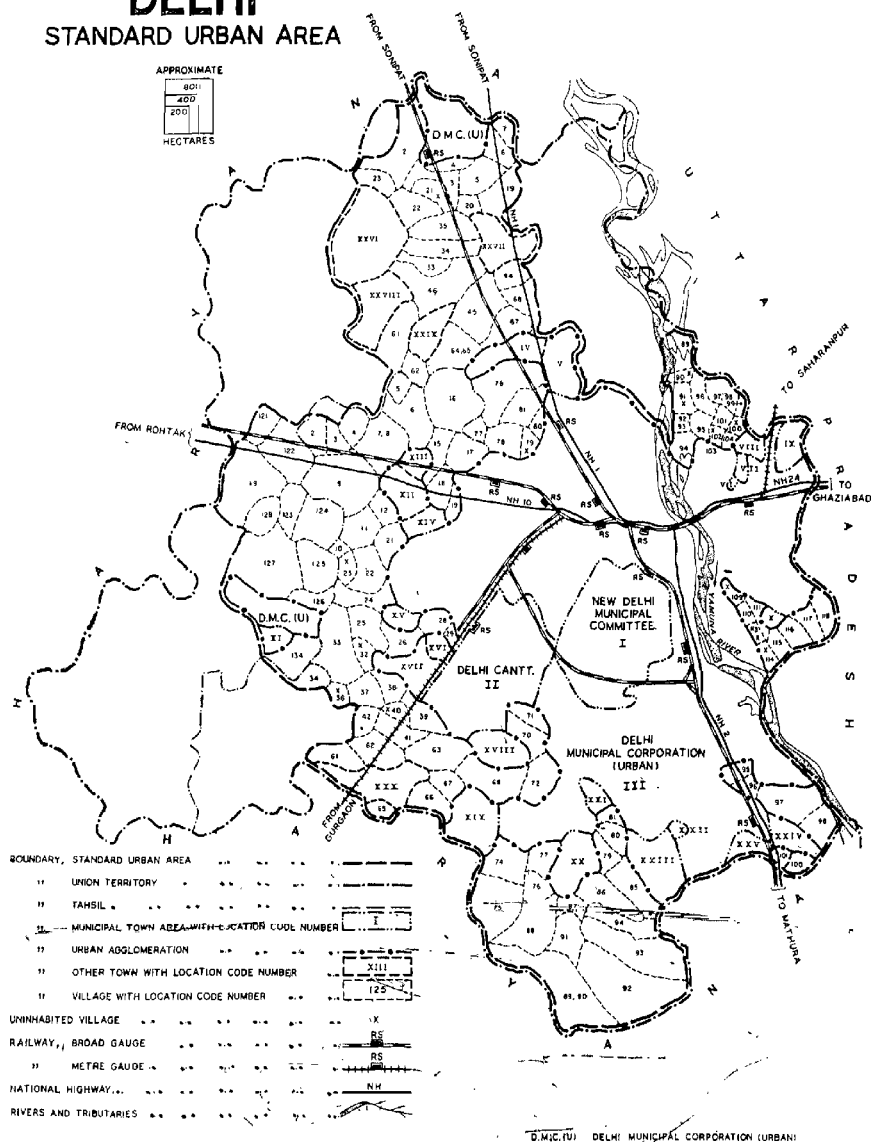
Table III.8
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DELHI URBAN 1971—1981

Industrial Category	Functional Category	No. of main workers engaged and their percentage to total	
		1971	1981
I. Cultivators	1. Primary	17,768	25,090
II. Agricultural Labourers		(1.59%)	(1.35%)
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc.			
IV. Mining & Quarrying	2. Industry		
V. (a) Manufacturing, Processing at Household Industry		329,459	665,905
(b) Manufacturing, Processing etc. other than Household Industry		(29.50%)	(35.85%)
VI. Constructions			
VII. Trade & Commerce	3. Trade & Commerce	239,719	413,430
		(21.46%)	(22.26%)
VIII. Transport, Storage & Communications	4. Transport, Storage & Communications	107,324	168,457
		(9.61%)	(9.07%)
IX. Other Services	5. Services	422,667	584,663
		(37.84%)	(31.47%)
Total main workers		1,116,937	1,857,545
		(100.00%)	(100.00%)

APPROXIMATE

800
400
200

HECTARES



D.M.C. (U) DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (URBAN)

Since individual category-wise data for each industrial category for different towns is not readily available for 1981 Census, for this reason we have processed the functional classification data for all the urban areas of Delhi taken together.

According to the above criterion, Delhi (Urban) remained as a bifunctional town with classification as Service-cum-Industrial town in 1971. The respective proportions in 1971 for these two functional categories were 37.84 per cent and 29.50 per cent. However, in 1981, Delhi (Urban) again imbibed bi-functional character with somewhat deviation i.e. turned as Industrial-cum-service town. As is evident from the above table, that a sizeable majority of its working population is reported to be engaged either in functional category of Industry (35.85%) or in Services (31.47%).

Standard Urban Area

Now we will introduce to you the concept of Standard Urban Area (SUA) which was introduced for the first time at the 1971 Census. It is generally assumed that as soon as the limit of an urban area ends, the rural area begins. Is it always so? Leaving aside the administrative boundary, we cannot mark a definite point where the urban ends and rural begins. Normally, there remains an area or outgrowth heavily influenced by urban characteristics which would subsequently be merged with the adjacent city. In this gap, a new suburban settlement exists which is quite different from the adjacent neighbouring city as also the adjoining rural area. The city alongwith the fringe area around which there is intensive influence of urbanisation or which are likely to be urbanised in the near future to form the standard urban area. The criteria for treating an area as Standard Urban Area in 1971 was fixed as follows :—

- (i) It should have a core town of a minimum population size of 50,000,
- (ii) The contiguous area, made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic links with the core town, and
- (iii) The probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two to three decades.

If the limits of the SUA are kept unchanged for some decades, it is hoped that the data so yielded will provide authentic comparative information to work out a national strategy on urbanisation. When the concept was evolved, it was stipulated that as far as possible, the SUA boundaries should be kept unchanged till 1991 and only in exceptional cases any change should be made in the constitution of Standard Urban Area. However, Delhi Standard Urban Area had to be revised consequent upon the treatment of 27 villages as Census Towns. Out of these, 23 villages were already a part of the rural components of SUA in 1971. The remaining four newly formed Census Towns viz., Bhalaswa Jahangirpur, Roshanpura alias Dichaon Khurd, Bawana and Pooth Khurd were also included in the urban components of the SUA and another five villages viz., Sanoth, Ghoga, Iradatnagar alias Naya Bans, Holambi Khurd and Holambi Kalan were added in the rural component of the SUA. The SUA now constituted is comprised of 30 towns and 131 villages.

Urban Agglomeration

This was a new concept which replaced the old town group concept of 1961 and was adopted at the time of 1971 Census. The necessity of such a new concept arose since in the case of town group concept of 1961 Census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Even urban units cut off from one another were taken together ignoring the intervening region. Under the concept of urban agglomeration, however, emphasis was laid on the fact of contiguity. It was ensured that the area comprising an urban agglomeration must be a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth of two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous, well-organised urban outgrowth, if any, of such towns. Thus there were two most important constituents of urban agglomeration.

(i) Contiguity

(ii) Viability

The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from Census to Census depending upon the changing

boundaries of the statutory main urban units as well as the extent of other urban outgrowths. It was precisely to take note of such a changing situation that the Standard Urban Area concept was also adopted for the 1971 Census.

At the time of 1971 Census there was only one urban agglomeration in the Union Territory of Delhi. This agglomeration was constituted of Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment. These constituents were adopted without any modification during 1981 Census also but later on, as already explained elsewhere in this chapter, 27 villages which satisfied the criteria of being urban, were treated as Census Towns and 22 out of these were treated as a part of the urban agglomeration. This was done keeping in view the stipulation that such areas satisfied the basic qualification of contiguity. The Delhi Urban Agglomeration is thus now comprised of 25 towns as per 1981 Census.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

What is Sex Ratio ?

Nature intends that the number of men and women in a population should be equal. But generally it does not happen so. We all know that equal number of men and women would make a good social order. A balanced sex ratio by all means is an ideal situation. On an average against every 105 male infants* 100 females are born. The deficiency of females at birth is a universal phenomenon. There is a male excess in the world's total population. In India too males are in excess. Sex ratio is the ratio between males and females. In India it is measured as the number of females per every 1,000 males. It is worked out as:

Sex ratio = $M : F :: 1,000 : ?$ (M stands for Males)
(F stands for Females)

$$\text{OR}$$
$$\frac{F \times 1,000}{M}$$

The sex ratio will be considered balanced if there are 1,000 females for every 1,000 males. When the females outnumber males, it will mean female-biased. Similarly, when males are more than females, we call it male-biased. When we say that the sex ratio of our country is 934, it means that sex ratio in India is male-biased.

Let us now see the trends in sex ratio in our country since 1901 as envisaged from the following table IV.I. In 1901 the sex ratio in our country was 972, exhibiting a deficit of 28 females against every thousand males. Since then it has been gradually lowered down till 1971, except for a marginal rise in 1951. During 70 years, from 1901 to 1971, sex ratio has turned as low

*An infant is defined as a child having one or less than one year age.

as 930. It seems that the declining trend has become almost a traditionally cultural heritage in our country. Any how, the 1981 Census results have shown slight improvement in female-male ratio. As per 1981 Census there are 934 females against every 1,000 males.

Table IV-1
SEX RATIO, INDIA (1901-81)

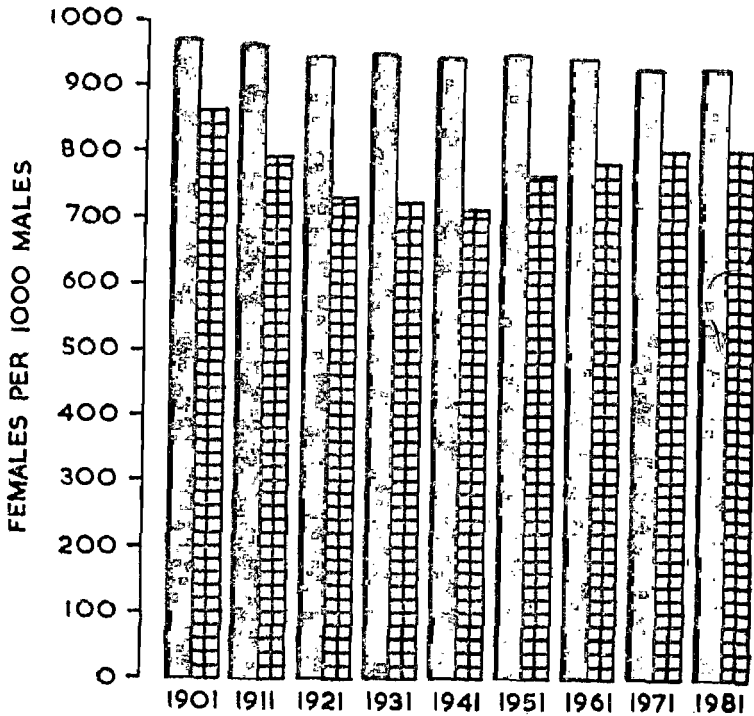
Year	Sex ratio
1	2
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934

Source : Series-I, Part-II-A(1), India-1981, Page 562.

If we peep into the causes for lower sex ratio in our country we find that the female death rate has generally been higher than the male death rate. In particular, in reproductive age groups, the female death rate is very high. Infant mortality among female children is 131 per thousand as against 123 for male children. The differential is particularly noticeable in rural areas. High mortality rate among women have been a matter of concern and, therefore, special health measures have been undertaken to curtail female mortality rate. The importance of the nutrition status of mothers has been recognised.*

*Quoted from the COUNTRY STATEMENT—Third Asian Pacific Population Conference, 1982, pages 21 and 22 by the Registrar, General India, New Delhi.

SEX RATIO 1901-81



INDIA



DELHI U.T.

Sex Ratio in our Union Territory

Now we will see, as to how the sex ratio is behaving in our Union Territory. Does it follow the same pattern as that of our country or does it vary? Table IV.2 discloses all these facts.

In 1901, the sex ratio was 862, and since then, it has continuously deteriorated till 1941 when it turned as low as 715. The first post-independence Census of 1951 recorded an appreciable reduction in the gap between the males and females. At that time there were 768 females per every 1000 males. Since then it is regularly improving. The sex ratio in Delhi Union Territory further improved to 785 in 1961 to 801 in 1971 and further to 808 in 1981. This signifies that the post-independence trends in sex ratio in Delhi Union Territory are inverse to pre-independence trends. The reasons for such a trend are many. Above all in the sharp improvement in the status of women in every field and considerable fall in the death rate during the pre-and post-natal periods due to better medical facilities, in the post-independence period.

Table IV. 2
SEX RATIO, DELHI U.T., (1901—81)

Year	Sex ratio
1	2
1901	862
1911	793
1921	733
1931	722
1941	715
1951	768
1961	785
1971	801
1981	808

Source: Series-28, Part II-A & II-B, Delhi, 1981, Page-20

Sex Ratio in other States/Union Territories

Looking at the table IV.3, it is realised that the excess of males seems to be a phenomenon common to all States and Union Territories, though in varying degree, except Kerala. Kerala has the highest sex ratio of 1032, exhibiting an excess of 32 females per 1,000 males. As such Kerala is the only State which is female biased. Next in order comes Pondicherry with a sex ratio of 985. The third place is shared by Orissa and the union territory Goa, Daman & Diu as both these have a sex ratio of 981. Amongst the lowest ladder of sex ratio hierarchy are Andaman

and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh having a sex ratio of 760 and 769 respectively.

Table IV. 3

SEX RATIO IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1981—CENSUS

States/Union Territories	Sex ratio
(1)	(2)
INDIA	934
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	975
2. Bihar	946
3. Gujarat	942
4. Haryana	870
5. Himachal Pradesh	973
6. Jammu & Kashmir	892
7. Karnataka	963
8. Kerala	1032
9. Madhya Pradesh	941
10. Maharashtra	937
11. Manipur	971
12. Meghalaya	954
13. Nagaland	863
14. Orissa	981
15. Punjab	879
16. Rajasthan	919
17. Sikkim	835
18. Tamil Nadu	977
19. Tripura	946
20. Uttar Pradesh	885
21. West Bengal	911
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	760
2. Arunāchal Pradesh	862
3. Chandigarh	769
4. Dādra & Nagar Haveli	974
5. Delhi	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	981
7. Lakshadweep	975
8. Mizoram	919
9. Pondicherry	985

Source: Series-I, Part II-B (i), All India primary Census Abstract, page XXIII.

Effects of Migration on Sex Ratio

According to 1981 Census 48.05% (2,989,121 persons) of territory's total population of 6,220,406 are inmigrants, as classified by the place of last residence. Out of these 2,989,121 in-migrants to Delhi, 1,634,352 (54.68%) are males and 1,354,589 (45.32%) are females. Following table IV. 4 gives sex-wise details of migrants from the some of the neighbouring States and Pakistan.

Table IV. 4

IN-MIGRANTS AS REPORTED AT 1981 CENSUS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of last Residence	Persons in-migrated		
	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Uttar Pradesh . .	648,036 (58.50)	459,644 (41.50)	1,107,680 (100.00)
2. Haryana . .	157,250 (43.96)	200,459 (56.04)	357,709 (100.00)
3. Punjab . .	115,396 (51.39)	109,169 (48.61)	224,565 (100.00)
4. Rajasthan . .	94,507 (54.11)	80,156 (45.89)	174,663 (100.00)
5. Pakistan . .	174,924 (53.30)	153,287 (46.70)	328,211 (100.00)
6. Others . .	444,419 (55.81)	351,874 (44.19)	796,293 (100.00)
Total . .	1,634,532 (54.68)	1,354,589 (45.32)	2,989,121 (100.00)

Source: Series-28, Part-V-A & B, Migration Tables, Delhi-1981, Page 10.

Note: Figures in brackets show percentages in each case.

As already stated, our union territory has a sex ratio of 808 which is much lower than that of the country as a whole (934). The immigration has played a very decisive role in the sex-ratio

in our territory. It may be mentioned that a sizeable number of people from other states migrate to Delhi for better employment opportunities. In this process we see that more men who are the bread earners move to Delhi for jobs than the women, in particular from the adjoining states, except in case of Haryana where the percentage of female migrants to the total migrants from this State was 56.04 as against 43.96% recorded in case of male migrants.

Sex-Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas

We may now see the sex ratios recorded in the rural & urban areas of Delhi Union Territory since 1901 with the help of following Table IV.5.

Table IV. 5

RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS IN SEX RATIO, DELHI (U. T.) 1901—1981 CENSUSES

Year	Sex Ratio in Delhi U. T.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1901	862	916	817
1911	793	869	740
1921	733	845	672
1931	722	860	670
1941	715	846	677
1951	768	837	75
1961	785	847	777
1971	801	825	798
1981	808	810	808

Source : Series—28, Part II-A & II-B, Delhi-1981, page 20.

It may be seen from the above table the sex-ratios in the Rural areas was 916 in 1901 as against 817 recorded for the urban areas. In case of rural areas the sex-ratio at the 1981 Census has come down to 810 from 916 in 1901. While in case of urban areas the sex ratio has come down to 808 from 817 during the corresponding period.

Sex Ratio in Different Age Group

We may now study the sex-ratio recorded for different age-groups with the help of following table IV.6.

Table IV. 6

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS

Age group	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
(A) Infants & Children 0—14	1,166,544	1,044,615	895
Total (A)	1,166,544	1,044,615	895
(B) Young men & women			
15—19	371,393	284,526	766
20—24	396,147	316,911	800
25—29	343,283	263,779	768
30—39	480,585	358,278	746
Total (B)	1,591,408	1,223,494	769
(C) Middle aged men & women			
40—49	329,234	240,489	730
50—59	197,993	141,321	714
Total (C)	527,227	381,810	724
(D) Old men and women			
60+	151,456	127,406	841
Total (D)	151,456	127,406	841
All ages	3,440,081	2,780,325	808

Note:—In this table, the figure of "Age not stated" is not exhibited.

Source : Series-28, Part III-A&B & Part IV-A, Delhi-1981, page 3.

It may be seen from the above table that the highest sex ratio of 895 is recorded for infants & children. Next position is occupied by the older segment of the population (aged 60 & above) where a sex ratio of 841 has been recorded. Lowest sex-ratio of 724 has been recorded in case of middle age (aged

40 to 59) population and in case of young population falling in the age-group of 15 to 39 sex ratio of 769 has been recorded.

Distribution of Population according to Age

Distribution of population by age-groups in India and Delhi U.T. is highlighted in table IV.7 given below :

Table IV. 7

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS INDIA AND DELHI U.T, 1981

Age-Group	India		Delhi U.T.	
	Population	%age	Population	%age
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Infants & Children (0—14)	263,107,041	39.55	22,11,159	35.55
Total (i)	263,107,041	39.55	22,11,159	35.55
(ii) Young men & women				
(15—19)	64,138,818	9.64	655,919	10.54
(20—24)	57,337,863	8.62	713,058	11.46
(25—29)	50,724,625	7.62	607,062	9.76
(30—39)	81,238,501	12.21	838,863	13.4
Total (ii)	253,439,807	38.09	2,814,902	45.25
(iii) Middle-aged men & women				
(40—49)	63,426,353	9.53	569,723	9.16
(50—59)	41,813,482	6.29	339,314	5.45
Total (iii)	105,239,835	15.82	909,037	14.61
(iv) Old men & women (60+)	43,167,391	6.49	278,862	4.48
Total (iv)	43,167,391	6.49	278,862	4.48
Grand Total: (i) (ii) (iii) & (iv)	665,287,849	100.00	6,220,406	100.00

Note: Figures for 'Age not stated' are not shown in the table.

Sources : (i) Series-1, Part III-(B) (ii), India, 1981, page 356.

(ii) Series-28, Part III-A&B, Delhi, 1981, page 3.

It may be seen from the table IV.7 that a sizeable part of the population of Delhi union territory (45.25%) is young in the age-group 15—39. This is true of India (38.09%) also. The proportions of Infants and Children in the age-groups 0—14 for India and Delhi U.T. are 39.55% and 35.55% respectively. The proportions of Middle-aged and old persons for India and Delhi U.T., can be seen from table IV.7.

Age Pyramid

Traditionally, all over the world, the age returns are graphically sketched by means of age-groups such as (0—4), (5—9), (10—14), (15—19), (20—24), (25—29), (30—34), (35—39), (40—44), (45—49), (50—54), (55—59), (60—64), (65—69), and (70+). Since these sketches more or less resemble a pyramid, these are popularly known as age pyramid. An age pyramid is a diagram that shows the sex and age composition of a population. In it, each age-group is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is shown on the left side and the female population on the right side. You will notice that the age pyramid of Delhi Union Territory is broad based because the highest proportions (of male & female) are of infants and children in the age-groups (0—4), (5—9) and (10—14), as is evident from Table IV.8 given below. As the age increases, proportions go down.

Table IV.8

POPULATION BY FIVE YEARS AGE-GROUPS AND SEX IN DELHI U.T.

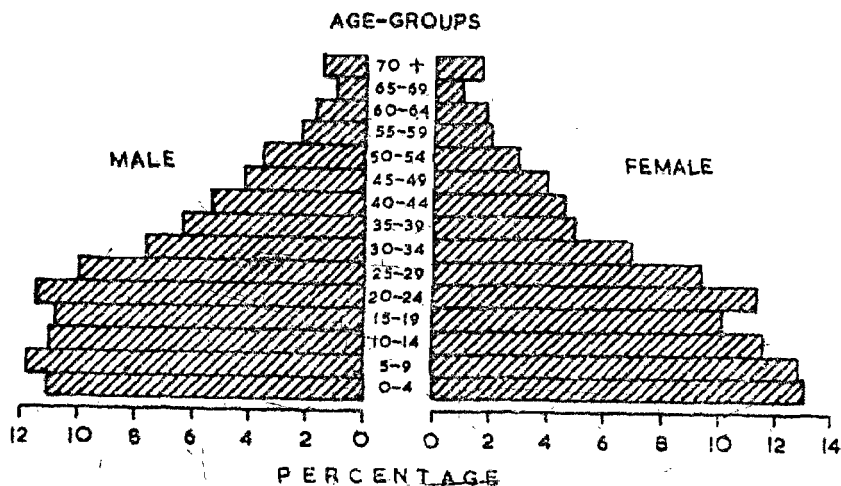
Age Groups	Males		Females	
	Population	%age	Population	%age
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-4	384,130	11.17	362,138	13.03
5-9	402,297	11.69	359,363	12.93
10-14	380,117	11.05	323,114	11.62
15-19	371,393	10.80	284,526	10.23
20-24	396,147	11.52	316,911	11.40
25-29	343,283	9.98	263,779	9.49

1	2	3	4	5
30-34 . . .	262,391	7.63	193,888	6.97
35-39 . . .	218,194	6.34	164,390	5.91
40-44 . . .	183,586	5.34	129,281	4.65
45-49 . . .	145,649	4.23	111,208	4.00
50-54 . . .	121,344	3.53	85,372	3.07
55-59 . . .	76,650	2.23	55,949	2.01
60-64 . . .	64,210	1.87	50,101	1.80
65-69 . . .	34,047	0.99	29,424	1.06
70+ . . .	53,198	1.55	47,881	1.72
All ages* . . .	3,440,081	100.00	2,780,325	100.00

*'All ages' in the table include 'age not stated' also.

Source : Series-28, Part-III-A & B and IV-A, 1981, Delhi, page 310.

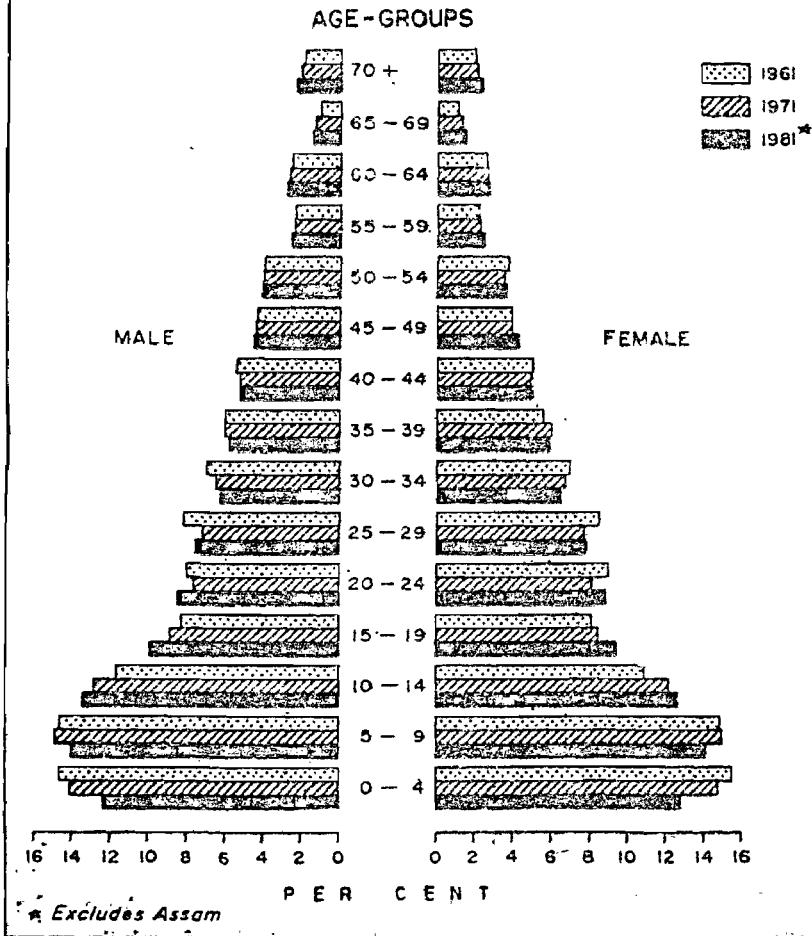
DELHI U.T. POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS 1981



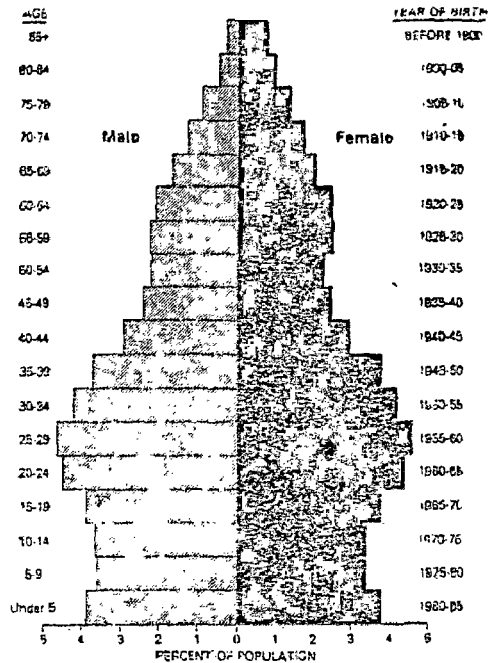
INDIA

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS

[1961, 1971 & 1981]



United States
POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Dependency Ratio

The commonly accepted age group for the productive working population is 15—59 years in our country. As can be envisaged from the table IV.9, nearly three-fifths of Delhi's population is in 'age-group 15—59'

Table IV.9

AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN DELHI U.T.
1981 CENSUS

Age-group	Total Population	%age to total
(1)	(2)	(3)
0-14	2,211,159	35.55
15-59	3,723,939	59.87
60+	278,862	4.4
ANS	6,446	0.10
Total	6,220,406	100.00

Note : A, N, S, stands for 'Age not stated'

It may be seen from the above table that the effective or working population (15—59) of Delhi U.T. is 59.87% of its total population. Persons in age-group 0—14 are too young while those in age group 60 and above are too old for work. In other words, the children and the old can be termed as dependent on the working population. This is called (dependency ratio) and is calculated as follows :—

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age-groups 0—14\&60+}}{\text{Population in age-group 15—59}} \times 100$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dependency Ratio (Delhi U.T.)} &= \frac{2,211,159 + 278,862}{3,723,939} \times 100 \\ &= 66.87 \\ &\quad \text{Or} \\ &= 67 \end{aligned}$$

The 'dependency ratio' gives us the number of dependents for each 100 persons in the working age-group.

The 'dependency ratios' in India and Delhi U.T. works out to 85 and 67 respectively. It means that for every 100 persons capable of working there are 85 and 67 who depend on these working persons in India as a whole and Delhi U.T. respectively.

The lower dependency ratio of Delhi U.T. is due to the fact that the in-migrants of the working age group population who move into Delhi U.T. from all corners of the country in search of livelihood do not bring their families with them till they get finally settled.

Table IV.10 as given below offers a dependency ratio in a few selected countries of the world and is self explanatory.

Table IV.10

**DEPENDENCY RATIO IN A FEW SELECTED COUNTRIES OF
THE WORLD**

Sl. No.	Country	Year	Dependency Ratio (per 100)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	U.S.A.	1982	62
2.	Canada	1983	57
3.	England	1982	68
4.	France	1983	66
5.	Sweden	1981	71
6.	F.D.R.	1982	58
7.	G.D.R.	1983	62
8.	U.S.S.R.	1980	53
9.	Japan	1982	57
10.	Mexico	1979	104
11.	Iran	1981	94
12.	Turkey	1980	82
13.	Poland	1982	62
14.	Arzentina	1980	73
15.	Pakistan	1981	108
16.	Bangladesh	1981	103
17.	Nepal	1981	89
18.	Srilanka	1981	72
19.	India	1981	85
20.	China	1982	70

Source : Table-7 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983 for all countries except U.S.S.R. for which the source is Table-2, where the age groups relate to 0-15, 15-64 and 65+ respectively.

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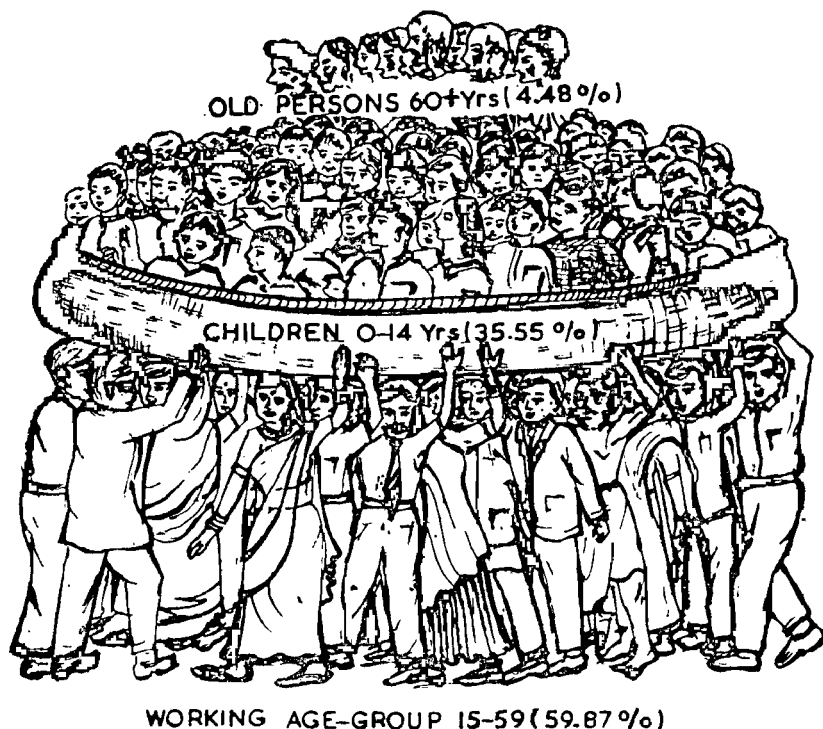
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DEPENDENCY RATIO



Marital Status

Census collects information on marital status of each individual in the country. For Census Analysis in respect of marital status, we divide population into four categories which are as follows : (i) Never married (NM) (ii) Currently married(M), (iii) Widowed(W), and (iv) Divorced or Separated. Never married stands for a person who has never been married at any time before. The word 'Currently' as used above does not mean recently. It only means presently. A widowed is one whose husband or wife is dead.

The details of sex-wise marital status for Delhi U.T. as per 1981 Census is given in the table IV.II below :—

Table IV·11

MARITAL STATUS, 1981-CENSUS

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Never married	1,876,712	54·55	1,369,815	49·27	3,246,527	52·19
2. Married	1,507,316	43·82	1,271,236	45·72	2,778,552	44·67
3. Widowed	53,269	1·55	135,795	4·89	189,064	3·04
4. Divorced or Separated	2,172	0·06	2,829	0·10	5,001	0·08
5. Unspecified marital status	612	0·02	650	0·02	1,262	0·02
Total :	3,440,081	100·00	2,780,325	100·00	6,220,406	100·00

Source : Series-28, General Economic Tables, Part-III-A&B and IV-A, Delhi-1981, pages 274 and 275.

It may be seen from the above table that out of a total population of 6,220,406 of our territory 3,246,527 are never married and 2,778,552 are married. The proportion of (never married) is the highest (52.19%). The males outnumber females in this category. The married persons come next to it with a proportion of 44.67%. The 'widowed' and 'divorced' or 'separated', however, represent smaller proportions, constituting 3.04% and 0.08% respectively.

In the category of widowed, females (4.89%) outnumber males (1.55%). Amongst divorced or separated persons, both males and females stand almost at par with percentages as 0.06% and 0.10% respectively.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy has occupied an important position in Indian Census in one form or the other since the very beginning. The definition of literate as adopted at the 1981 Census is "one who can both read and write with understanding in any language". This is the definition given by the United Nations and adopted all over the world.

For returning a literate in census you are not supposed to have qualified a test or an examination. You should be just able to read a simple script in any language and write with understanding. Now mark the word 'with understanding'. It is quite a rigid condition of literacy in census jargon i.e., whatever is written or read must be understood.

Here, we elaborate it by a simple example. A British origin domestic illiterate maid servant engaged in the residence of a foreign diplomat in New Delhi who has any how acquired the knowledge of English alphabets, A, B, C, etc. She may be able to read by summing simple sentences, though with difficulty. But she cannot write them, provided she has complete speaking control on English language and thus, she cannot be classed as a literate. Thus if you can simply read, but cannot write, you are marked as illiterate. And also your capability of merely signing will not qualify you to be recorded as a literate. It is customary to take the children upto the age of 4 as illiterate although they may have picked up reading and writing. This important data on literacy and educational attainment and attending school/college was collected through the questions 11, 12, & 13 of the Individual Slip (Appendix-I). All children of age-group 0—4 are treated as illiterate. While processing the literacy data, it is common to exclude population of age-group 0—4. But for this chapter, the entire population including the age-group 0—4 has been taken for working out literacy rates,

In this chapter, the term 'Literacy-rate' is very frequently used. For instance when we say that the literacy-rate of Delhi U.T. is 61.54 per cent, this indicates the percentage of literate population to total population, and it is worked out as under :—

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(i) Literacy rate (Delhi U.T.)} &= \frac{\text{No. of Literate persons in Delhi U.T.} \times 100}{\text{Total Population in Delhi U.T.}} \\
 \text{(ii) Literacy-rate (Male)} &= \frac{\text{No. of Literate Males} \times 100}{\text{Total Male Population}} \\
 \text{(iii) Literacy-rate (Female)} &= \frac{\text{No. of Literate Females} \times 100}{\text{Total Female Population}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Literacy and Education

*Historical Background**

As you are aware that literacy forms such an important human basic characteristic, that its description will not be complete unless we look into its past historical background. During the Mughal period, Humayun built a Madarsa (an educational institution, say school or college for teaching of mathematics, astronomy and geography). For long, a college on the roof of Humayun's tomb was used to run which was at one time an institution of some importance. Shahjahan founded an Imperial College at Delhi in the vicinity of royal Jama Masjid which turned into ruins long before 1857. Shahjahan opened another college Dar-ul-Baqā (abode of eternity) with Maulana Sadr-ud-din as its Director. Next came Aurangzeb who was keen that people secure education in philosophy, rationalism and geography. According to him, confinement of linguistic studies only "ruin the mind and fatigue the soul."

The accounts of British officials show that quite a number of educational institutions existed in Delhi in those days. A report dated 15th June, 1827 which Charles Matchlie received gives details of 31 schools in the district of Delhi with 247 Hindu and

*Condensed from "Delhi Gazetteer" April, 1976, pages 790—95.

116 Muslim scholars. The monthly salary of a teacher at that time varied between Rs. 3/- and Rs. 9/- only. The accounts derived from a publication called 'Friends of India' show that there were 30 Persian schools, and 4 or 5 Arabic schools in the city of Delhi. The Sanskrit schools numbered only 20, and the Hindu schools were as many as 41. The number of scholars studying in these schools was uneven ranging between 5 to 50.

Nearly 50 years back, of all the educational institutions which exist even today, Delhi College founded in 1792 is the oldest. Originally it was called as Madarsa Ghazi-ud-din. In 1825, Britishers took it over and English, Mathematics and other subjects were added. It was affiliated to Delhi University in 1924, while M.A. classes were added to it in 1941. Delhi College suffered during the communal riots in 1947 but was reorganised in 1948 on the initiative of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Another important institution Tibbia school was established in 1881 and the education in this school was imparted in the main Unani system. St. Stephens College founded in 1865, was affiliated to the Panjab University in 1882. Hindu College was founded in 1899 for the purpose of giving cheap and efficient education. In 1916, Lady Harding College started its course in medical science and Ramjas College was founded in 1917. The bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential university in Delhi was passed by the Legislative Assembly in its meeting on 22nd February, 1922.

Rank in Literacy

Comparison with other States/Union Territories

After independence, the government launched campaigns specially in the rural areas of our territory, and also spread the awareness about education among people in 1961. Delhi ranked

at the top amongst all the States and Union Territories of India with a literacy rate of 52.75 per cent as against 24.03 per cent for all India, at the 1961 Census. But its position came down to third in 1971. Chandigarh (61.56%) and Kerala (60.42%) occupied first and second ranks even though Delhi's literacy had moved up from 52.75 per cent in 1961 to 56.61 per cent in 1971. In 1981, it retained the same third position (Table V.1 given below) having a literacy rate 61.54 per cent, while Kerala (70.42%) stood first and Chandigarh (64.79%) at number two. The literacy percentages as processed in the table given below are inclusive of the population in 0—4 age-group.

Table V.1

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN THE ORDER
OF LITERACY RANKING IN 1981 CENSUS AND COMPARED
WITH 1971—CENSUS

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Literacy rate				
		1981 Census	Rank in 1981	1971 Census	Rank in 1971	Percent tage increase of literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kerala . .	70.42	1	60.42	2	16.55
2.	Chandigarh .	64.79	2	61.56	1	5.25
3.	Delhi . .	61.54	3	56.61	3	8.71
4.	Mizoram .	59.88	4	53.79	4	11.32
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu . .	56.66	5	44.75	6	26.61
6.	Pondicherry .	55.85	6	46.02	5	21.36
7.	Lakshadweep .	55.07	7	43.66	7	26.13
8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	8	43.59	8	18.28
9.	Maharashtra .	47.18	9	39.18	10	20.42
10.	Tamil Nadu .	46.76	10	39.46	9	18.50
11.	Gujarat . .	43.70	11	35.79	11	22.10
12.	Nagaland .	42.57	12	27.40	19	55.36
13.	Himachal Pradesh . .	42.48	13	31.96	15	32.92
14.	Tripura . .	42.12	14	30.98	17	35.96

1	2	3	4	5
15. Manipur . .	41·35	15	32·91	14 25·65
16. West Bengal . .	40·94	16	33·20	13 23·31
17. Punjab . .	40·86	17	33·67	12 21·35
18. Karnataka . .	38·46	18	31·52	16 22·02
19. Haryana . .	36·14	19	26·89	20 34·40
20. Orissa . .	34·23	20	26·18	21 30·75
21. Meghalaya . .	34·08	21	29·49	18 15·56
22. Sikkim . .	34·05	22	17·74	28 91·94
23. Andhra Pradesh	29·94	23	24·57	22 21·86
24. Madhya Pradesh	27·87	24	22·14	23 25·88
25. Uttar Pradesh .	27·16	25	21·70	24 25·16
26. Jammu & Kashmir . .	26·67	26	18·58	27 43·54
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	26·67	27	14·97	29 78·16
28. Bihar . .	26·20	28	19·94	25 31·39
29. Rajasthan . .	24·38	29	19·07	26 27·84
30. Arunachal Pradesh . .	20·79	30	11·29	30 84·15

Note : Excludes Assam where census was not held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

Source : Series—1, Statement 7, page (XXVI), Part II (B) (i)—India, 1981 by Registrar General, India.

Broadly speaking, in our territory out of every three persons, two are literate. See, is this picture appreciable? Certainly not. In the International perspective, in sharp contrast to our territory, the advanced countries have achieved universal literacy. These countries are U.K. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Australia and New Zealand. These countries do not have any question on literacy in their censuses.

Above table also furnishes rank-wise information in respect of all the States & U.Ts. of our country. At all-India level, the literates form 36.23 per cent of the total population which is

LITERACY RATES 1981
STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
(EXCLUDING ASSAM)



nearly half of the literacy rate in Delhi (61.54%). The 1981 figures show that the population has grown from 4.07 millions in 1971 to 6.22 millions in 1981 (growth rate being 53.00 per cent). As against this, the number of literates have gone up from 2.3 millions in 1971 to 3.8 millions in 1981 which means a growth rate of 66.33 per cent during the decade. Thus you can very well conclude, that our literates are growing faster than our people which is a progressive sign. Besides Delhi, seven states and union territories viz., Kerala, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have a literacy rate of 50 per cent and above. In the lowest rungs of the ladder are Arunachal Pradesh (20.79%), Rajasthan (24.38%) and Bihar (26.20%).

Literacy Rates (Male & Female)

Table V.2 given below shows male and female literacy rates in all the States and Union Territories. The proportion of male literacy in 1981 was 46.89% as against 39.45% in 1971 for our country as a whole. Amongst State/U.Ts., Kerala (75.26%) occupied first position and Chandigarh (69.00%) second. Our territory (68.40%) stood at the third place. At the lowest rank were Arunachal Pradesh (28.94%), Jammu & Kashmir (36.29%) and Rajasthan (36.30%). In the female literacy rate at all-India level, again Kerala (65.73%) ranked top, while in second and third place were Chandigarh (59.31%) and Delhi U. T. (53.07%).

Table V.2

LITERACY RATES, 1981

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Literacy Rates		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA*£	.	36.23	46.89	24.82
States				
1. Andhra Pradesh	.	29.94	39.26	20.39
2. Bihar	.	26.20	38.11	13.62

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	43·70	54·44	32·30
4.	Haryana	36·14	48·20	22·27
5.	Himachal Pradesh	42·48	53·19	31·46
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	26·67	36·29	15·88
7.	Karnataka	38·46	48·81	27·71
8.	Kerala	70·42	75·26	65·73
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27·87	39·49	15·53
10.	Maharashtra	47·18	58·79	34·79
11.	Manipur	41·35	53·29	29·06
12.	Meghalaya	34·08	37·89	30·08
13.	Nagaland	42·57	50·06	33·89
14.	Orissa	34·23	47·10	21·12
15.	Punjab	40·86	47·16	33·69
16.	Rajasthan	24·38	36·30	11·42
17.	Sikkim	34·05	43·95	22·20
18.	Tamil Nadu	46·76	58·26	34·99
19.	Tripura	42·12	51·70	32·00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27·16	38·76	14·04
21.	West Bengal	40·94	50·67	30·25

Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51·56	58·72	42·14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20·79	28·94	11·32
3.	Chandigarh	64·79	69·00	59·31
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26·67	36·32	16·78
5.	Delhi	61·54	68·40	53·07
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56·66	65·59	47·56
7.	Lakshadweep	55·07	65·24	44·65
8.	Mizoram	59·88	64·46	54·91
9.	Pondicherry	55·85	65·84	45·71

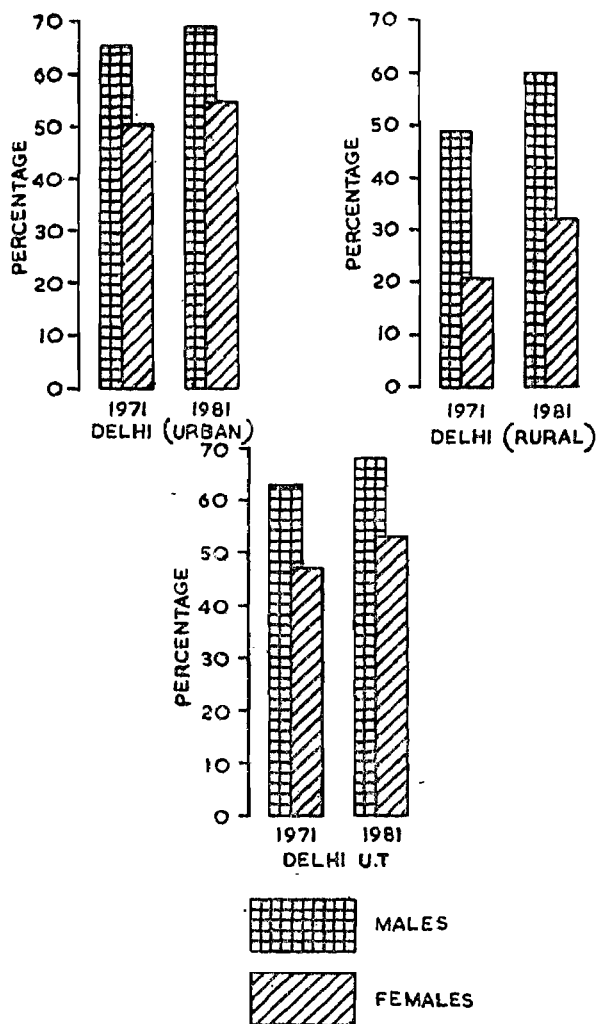
Note : The percentages have been calculated on the total population inclusive of the population in age-group 0—4.

*Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

‡Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Source :— Series—1, Part-II-B, (i), India, 1981, page XXV,

LITERACY RATES 1971 AND 1981



Literacy among Males

Reviewing the figures of male literacy through the medium of Table V.3 given below we find an increase from 60.75% in 1961 to 63.71% in 1971 and 68.40% in 1981, in Delhi U.T. It is noteworthy here that in the rural areas, male literacy made an unusual leap forward during the last two decades (from 38.45% in 1961 to 60.11% in 1981). This seems to be the result of the growing awareness among rural folks of the value of literacy and education. This constant increase has been achieved mainly due to the opening of more schools in the rural areas.

Table V. 3
MALE LITERACY (1961—81)

Sl. No.	Delhi U.T.	Percentage of literate males to total males*		
		1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi U.T. (Total)	60.75	63.71	68.40
2.	Delhi Rural	38.45	49.00	60.11
3.	Delhi Urban	63.47	65.37	69.05
4.	N.D.M.C.	68.03	71.88	78.59
5.	Delhi Cantonment	66.59	68.72	72.20
6.	D.M.C. (Urban)	62.81	64.69	69.99

*Including age-group (0—4).

Source : Series-28, D.C.H.-1981, Delhi-1981, page 121, for Colm (5).

Literacy among Females

Looking at the female literacy returns from Table V.4, it is seen that in 1981 Census, out of every hundred females our U.T. has 53 literate females. Table V.4 clearly indicates that female literacy has progressed during the last two decades in all the units of the territory including the rural areas.

Table V.4
FEMALE LITERACY (1961—81)

Sl No.	Delhi U.T.	Percentage of literate females to total females*		
		1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi U.T. (Total)	42.55	47.75	53.07
2.	Delhi Rural . . .	9.40	20.75	32.08
3.	Delhi Urban . . .	46.96	50.90	54.71
4.	N.D.M.C.	55.90	60.46	67.20
5.	Delhi Cantt. . . .	40.24	43.74	53.07
6.	D.M.C. (Urban) . .	45.97	50.16	56.58

*Including age-group (0—4).

Source : Series—28, D.C.H.-1981, Delhi, page-121.

It is noteworthy from the above table that the female literacy specially in rural areas is progressing by leaps and bounds as it has grown more than three times from 9.40% in 1961 to 32.08 in 1981. Although in statistical terms the rural-literacy (32.08%) appearing progressive, but stands very low when compared with other constituents—N.D.M.C. (67.20%), D.M.C. (Urban)—56.58% and Delhi Cantonment (53.07%).

Growth of Literates—in Delhi U.T.

Before dealing to this aspect of growth rate, let us first understand as to what we mean by growth rate. Evidently between two censuses, say that of 1971 and 1981, population or literacy either increase or decrease. This increasing or decreasing tendency, is represented as percentage growth rate and is worked out as follows :—

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Growth rate of literates (Male-1981)} &= \frac{\text{No. of literates in 1981—minus No. of literates in 1971}}{\text{No. of literates in 1971}} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{2,352,883 - 1,438,268}{1,438,268} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{914,615}{1,438,268} \times 100 = 63.59\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Table V.5 given below shows the growth rate of literates in Delhi U.T. (rural & urban), 1961-1971.

Table V.5
GROWTH RATE (1961-1971)

Delhi UT	Growth rate of total population	Growth rate of literate persons		
		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	52.93	58.96	73.54	64.13
Rural . . .	39.93	80.46	204.61	101.75
Urban . . .	54.57	57.37	70.05	62.00

Source : Portrait of Population, Delhi-1971 Census, p. 33.

Above table shows that the growth rate of literate females (204.61%) in rural areas has been nearly triple than that of urban areas (70.05%). The growth rate of male literacy in rural areas is also quite high, 80.46 per cent as compared to 57.37 per cent in the urban. Seeing the fast pace of growth rate in rural areas of Delhi U.T., in 1971 it was expected that the differentials between rural and urban would be even out soon.

Table V.6 given below illustrates the growth rate of literates during 1971-81.

Table V.6
GROWTH RATE (1971-81)

Delhi U.T.	Growth rate of total population	Literate & educated persons		
		Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	53.00	63.59	70.90	66.33
Rural . . .	8.01	33.58	65.30	41.80
Urban . . .	58.16	66.14	71.17	68.06

But it did not happen as is evident from the table V.6. There still exists a wide gap between the rural-urban growth rate of literates. The highest growth rate is observed in the urban areas (68.06%) as against the growth rate of 41.80 per cent in the rural areas. The reasons attributed to this comparative low growth rate of literates is basically the tendency with the rural people, like elsewhere to put even the minors to work on agricultural fields and cattle rearing. A decade or so ago our rural people suffered for want of adequate schooling facilities and above all they did not whole heartedly realised the benefits of education. Customs and traditions in case of female literacy also played an vital role. Seeing the rural-urban differentials at 1981, the female literacy growth rates with corresponding percentages of 65.30 and 71.17 are fairly satisfactory.

Progress of Literacy in Delhi District

As has already explained elsewhere in this publication that Delhi is a uni-district territory as such it leaves no scope for comparing literacy amongst various other districts. To fulfil this gap, however table V.7 on next page is presented which highlights the progress of literacy amongst the two basic components i.e., in rural and urban areas of the only district of Delhi.

It may be seen from table V.7 that since 1961, both the components (rural and urban) show varied patterns. There exists a gap between the literacy progress in rural and urban parts of our territory. In the 1981 Census, the figures disclose that literacy in rural areas is 47.56 per cent and in urban is 62.64 per cent. There are many reasons for this disparity. Urban Delhi is not only a great centre of trade and industry, but it is predominantly a service city. It has also numerous colleges and institutions for advanced studies where students from other parts of the country come in large numbers for higher education. Literacy, therefore, has remained substantially more in the urban areas than in rural.

Literacy in important towns

As you already know that as per 1981 Census, the urban area of Delhi is comprised of 30 towns viz., Delhi Municipal
6—44 RGI/89

Table V.7

PROGRESS OF LITERACY IN DELHI DISTRICT (1961-81)

Delhi UT	Literate and educated persons									
	1961					1971				
	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total	904,801 (60.75)	497,497 (42.55)	1,402,298 (52.75)	1,438,268 (63.71)	863,337 (47.75)	2,301,605 (56.61)	2,352,883 (68.40)	1,475,443 (53.07)	3,828,326 (61.54)	
Rural	62,292 (38.45)	12,894 (9.40)	75,186 (25.13)	112,413 (49.00)	39,277 (20.75)	151,690 (36.23)	150,165 (60.11)	64,926 (32.08)	215,091 (47.56)	
Urban	842,509 (63.47)	484,603 (46.96)	1,327,112 (56.25)	1,325,855 (65.37)	824,060 (50.90)	2,149,915 (58.95)	2,202,718 (69.05)	1,410,517 (54.71)	3,613,235 (62.64)	

Note : Percentages are given in brackets with reference to Literates to total, rural and urban population.

Source : (i) DCH-1981, Delhi, pages 24 and 121.

(ii) Portrait of population, Delhi, 1971, page 33.

Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee area, Cantonment Board area and 27 newly added census towns. The rest of the area has been treated as rural for purpose of presentation of data. Table V. 8 given below portrays literacy rates of all the 30 towns.

Table V.8
LITERACY RATES IN CENSUS TOWNS, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Literacy rate
1	2	3
1.	Alipur	56.61
2.	Babarpur	55.56
3.	Bawana	45.70
4.	Bhalswa Jahangirpur	43.53
5.	Bijwasan	49.57
6.	Bindapur	62.21
7.	Chattarpur	52.41
8.	Delhi Cantt.	64.63
9.	Delhi Municipal Corporation (U)	63.96
10.	Deoli	49.83
11.	Gokalpur	39.45
12.	Jaffarabad	40.45
13.	Kotla	37.32
14.	Lado Sarai	55.42
15.	Mahipalpur	51.31
16.	Mandoli	39.69
17.	Molar Band	43.60
18.	Nangloi Jat	42.91
19.	Nangloi Sayed	37.81
20.	Nasirpur	60.00
21.	New Delhi (M.C.)	73.69
22.	Palam	62.36
23.	Pehlampur Bangar	44.22
24.	Pooth Khurd	41.74
25.	Pul Pehlad	25.88
26.	Rajokri	40.08

1	2	3
27.	Roshanpur alias Dichaon Khurd	53.65
28.	Samepur	48.70
29.	Sultanpur Majra	34.71
30.	Tigri	37.04
	All towns	62.64

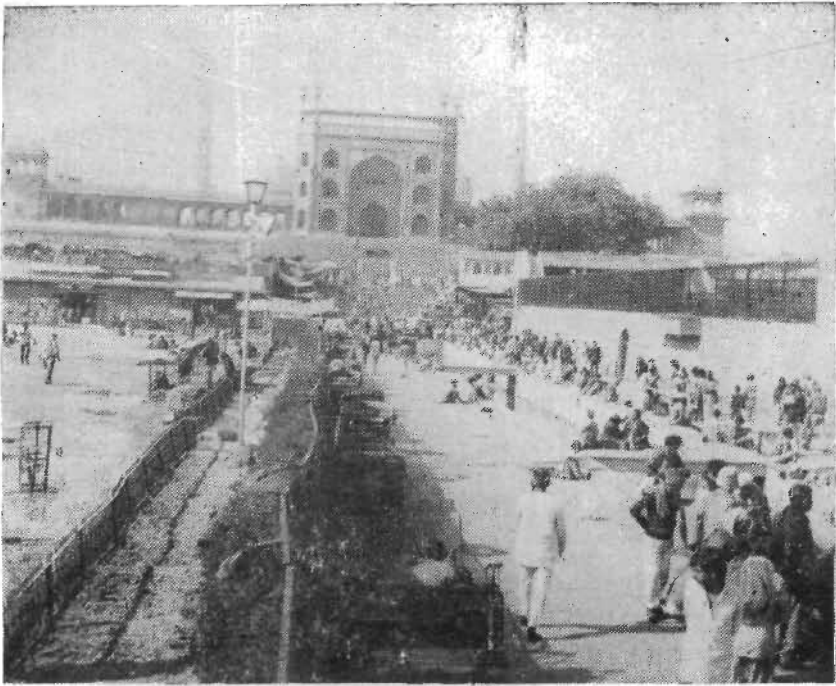
Source :—District Census Handbook, Delhi—1981, page 121.

The data as presented in the table V.8 illuminates that New Delhi Municipal Committee is conspicuous by a high literacy rate of 73.69 per cent. This is followed by Delhi Cantonment with a literacy rate of 64.63 per cent and Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban) with a literacy rate of 63.96 per cent.

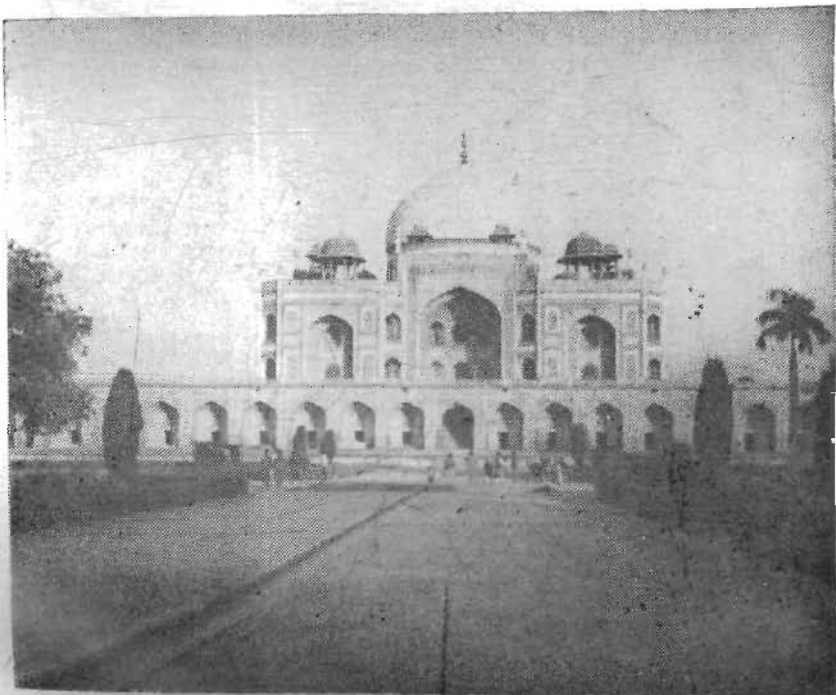
Thus, it can be seen that the literacy rates for all these three important towns viz. New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation and Delhi Cantonment are higher than the over-all urban literacy rate. Amongst the newly created 27 census towns, it is seen that there are some towns where the literacy rate is fairly high. Palam (CT)* has a literacy rate of 62.36 per cent closely followed by Bindapur (62.21%) and Nasirpur (60.00%). Among the remaining 24 census towns, six towns have a literacy rate of more than 50 per cent and in the remaining 18 towns the literacy rate varies between 25 and 50 per cent. Pul-Pehlad is at the lowest rung with literacy rate of 25.88 per cent.

Literacy amongst Scheduled Castes

As has already been said that by literacy we mean ability to read and write in any language with understanding. At all India level, in 1981 literates formed 36.23 per cent of the total population. The percentage of literates amongst Scheduled Castes in Delhi is 39.30 per cent, almost a little more than the All India general literacy rate of 36.23 per cent. Among the various constituent parts of our territory, the percentage of scheduled caste literacy varies considerably. It is lowest in Delhi rural (33.37%) and highest in N.D.M.C. (49.03%). Similar trend existed at the time of 1971 Census too.



It was Shahjahan who built the great Jama Masjid, and founded an Imperial college in its closed vicinity, which turned into ruin stong before 1857



Humayun's tomb, where for long a college used to run



A primary class in action. In Delhi, Primary Education is provided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, free of cost



Another view of a Primary class for girls

School and College Attendance

You know that our territory being a cosmopolitan city and the seat of the national government has its own exclusive education organisational set-up. A number of agencies provide education in Delhi. At the primary level the main responsibility vests with the three local bodies namely (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation, (ii) New Delhi Municipal Committee and (iii) Delhi Cantonment Board. In respect of both the middle and the higher secondary education the responsibility is of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. There are three types of schools :—

- (i) *Private Schools* : Which do not get any financial assistance from the government. Among these are some of the well-known public schools such as St. Columbus School, St. Xavier's School, Frank Anthony School, Sardar Patel School, Modern School, Delhi Public School, Cambridge School, etc.
- (ii) *Govt. aided Private Schools*
- (iii) *Govt. Schools* : In this class of government schools are also included some special schools known as the Kendriya Vidyalaya which are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and are managed by the Central Schools Organisation of the Govt. of India.

Besides, there are three universities* viz., Delhi University, Jawahar Lal Nehru University and the Jamia Millia Islamia University alongwith 51 colleges of general education.

There are also a number of institutions which impart technical education and are under the control and supervision of the Director of Technical Education. The Indian Institute of Technology offers degree and post-graduate courses in different technical subjects. There are also institutions of national importance such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the National

*Two of these are recognised universities and one is classed as 'Institution deemed as University'.

Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Our territory thus enjoys a unique place in the country in respect of advanced education.

To portray the educational picture of our territory, the entire educational system is bifurcated into two categories which are as follows :—

(i) School Level Education

(iii) University and College Level Education

School Level Education

Like in other States, in our territory too, general education is predominant as shown by table V. 9 given below. It is provided by the Higher Secondary and other schools. Of the total number of 13.12 lakh school going students (1980-81), a major chunk of 6.11 lakh is reported to have attendance in 704 Higher Secondary Schools of the territory (table V. 10). Number of Higher Secondary teachers is 25,417. Next in order of attendance are the students of Primary Schools—5.72 lakh (43.62%). The total number of Primary Schools is 1726 (table V.10) with a teachers' strength of 16,271. The attendance of 326 middle school going students is 0.98 lakh (7.48%). Remaining other various schools form very small proportions. Pre-primary schools have an attendance of (9,285 students—0.71%), schools for vocational education etc. (262 students—0.02%) and that of schools for special education (21,287 students—1.62%).

Table V.9

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI (1980—81)

Sl. No.	Recognised Institutions	No. of students		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Schools				
1.	Higher Secondary Schools	344,904*	266,141*	611,045 (46.55)
2.	Middle Schools	59,150	39,034	98,184 (7.48)

1	2	3	4	5
3. Primary Schools . . .		304,759	267,729	572,488 (43.62)
4. Pre-primary Schools . . .		4,855	4,430	9,285 (0.71)
5. Schools for vocational and technical education . . .		178	84	262 (0.02)
6. Schools for special and other education . . .		5,307**	15,980**	21,287 (1.62)
Total (A) . . .		719,153	593,398	1,312,551 (100.00)
(B) Colleges & Universities				
1. Universities . . .		11,761	3,918	15,679 (15.79)
2. Institutions deemed as Universities . . .		2,696	1,281	3,977 (4.00)
3. Institutions of National Importance . . .		3,009	451	3,460 (3.48)
4. Research Institutions . . .		60	4	64 (0.06)
5. Colleges for General Education . . .		30,372	24,445	54,817 (55.19)
6. Colleges for Professional and Technical Education		4,406	2,026	6,432 (6.48)
7. Colleges for Oriental Studies . . .		1,285	339	1,624 (1.64)
8. Under-graduate Colleges (Intermediate, Pre-Profes- sional Standard) . . .		9,501	3,764	13,265 (13.36)
Total (B) . . .		63,090	36,228	99,318 (100.00)
Grand Total (A) & (B)		782,243	629,626	1,411,869

*Includes Senior Secondary Schools, Secondary & Vocational Schools

**Includes Social Adult Education Centres

Source : Delhi Statistical Handbook, Bureau of Economics & Statistics
1986, page 179.

University and College Level Education

Statistics on University and College Level Educational Institutions is furnished by table V. 10 given below.

Table V.10

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN DELHI (1980-81)				
Sl. No.	Recognised Institutions	Total Number		
		1970-71	1980-81	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
A. Schools				
1.	Higher Secondary Schools	501	704*	
2.	Middle Schools	458	326	
3.	Primary Schools	11,355	1,726	
4.	Pre-Primary Schools	44	49	
5.	Schools for Vocational and Technical Education	6	3	
6.	Schools for special and other Education	26**	1,011**	
	Total (A)	2,390	3,819	
B. Colleges and Universities				
1.	Universities	2	2	
2.	Institutions deemed as Universities	3	3	
3.	Institutions of National Importance	2	2	
4.	Research Institutions	2	1	
5.	Colleges of General Education	45	51	
6.	Colleges for Professional and Technical Education	13	14	
7.	Colleges for Oriental Studies	11	11	
8.	Under-graduate Colleges (Intermediate, Pre-Professional Standard)	20	27	
	Total (B)	98	111	
	Grand Total (A) & (B)	2,488	3,930	

Note: Board of Secondary Education is excluded.

*Includes Senior Secondary Schools, Secondary Schools, and Vocational Schools.

**Including Social Adult Education Centres,

Source : Delhi Statistical Handbook, 1986, page 175.

It may be seen from the table V.10 that the higher education i.e., of University and College level is mainly provided by 51 colleges (for general education) and various universities of our territory. The total joint numerical strength of college & university going students is 70,496 (1980-81). This forms 70.98% of the total attendance in this category. Other institutions in order of their attendance are under Graduate colleges (13,265 students—13.36%), Colleges for professional and technical education (6,432 students—6.48%), and other Institutions deemed as universities (3,977 students—4.00%). Statistical information in respect of other remaining institutions is self explanatory and has already been given in table V.9.

Thus we can conclude that the entire educational system (School & University level) in our territory is built up with 14.11 lakh students, 54,346 teachers engaged in 2,930 various type of educational institutions. Is it not worth appreciating?

Such a huge built-up organisational stratification of technical and general educational system exhibits two sides of a picture. While on one hand, the products of these institutes find it difficult to get suitable jobs in Delhi or elsewhere, on the other side there are a large number of vocations in which skilled personnel at various levels are in short supply. This means that there is no matching of the demand with the available supply. But it is believed that by the conscious efforts of our government, this disparity will soon be even out.

School/College Attendance (1981 Census)

The information on the total persons attending school/college was collected for the first time in the 1981 Census through the Individual Slip (Universal)—Question No. 13—which reads “Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No. (2)”. In recording answer to this question it was not required to ascertain whether the school/college being attended by the person enumerated was a recognised or unrecognised institution. Table V.11 processed below features total persons (males & females) attending school/college in the rural and urban areas of our territory at the 1981 Census.

Table V-11

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ATTENDANCE—1981 CENSUS

Union Territory	Total Population			Total persons attending school/college		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi Total	3,440,081 (100.00)	2,780,325 (100.00)	6,220,406 (100.00)	868,530 (25.25)	660,521 (23.76)	1,529,051 (24.58)
Rural	249,833 (100.00)	202,373 (100.00)	452,206 (100.00)	67,228 (26.91)	37,511 (18.54)	104,739 (23.16)
Urban	3,190,248 (100.00)	2,577,952 (100.00)	5,768,200 (100.00)	801,302 (25.12)	623,010 (24.17)	1,424,312 (24.69)

Source : Series 28, Part-III A&B and Part-IV-A, General Economic Tables, 1981-Delhi, pages 292 & 296.



Physical training is an indispensable part of the general education in Delhi. In the photograph is shown a P.T. Class in one of the schools of D.M.C. (urban) area



Reference Section of the Delhi University Library

It is prominently focussed by the table V.11 that of the Delhi UT's total population of 6,220,406; 1,529,051 or 24.58 per cent persons are reported to have been attending school/college at the 1981 Census. The same figure for rural and urban areas stands at 23.16 per cent and 24.69 per cent respectively. A clearcut wide gulf is evident, when we compare school or college attending males and females in the rural area of the territory. In rural area, males (26.91 per cent) overwhelmingly outnumber the females (18.54 per cent). Besides this salient feature, the table V.11 is self explanatory and hardly needs any further analysis.

It will not be out of place here to compare school or college attendance figures of 1981 Census with that of the figures as brought out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics (Delhi Administration). The comparative figures as processed by the above two sources are presented below :

Table V-12

Union Territory	Source	Total population	Persons attending School/college	
			Number	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi (i)	Census of India 1981	6,220,406	1,529,051	24.58
	(ii) Bureau of Economics & Statistics, 1980-81 (Delhi Administration)	6,220,406	1,411,869	22.70

By comparing it is found that the percentage of school/college attending persons from both the sources i.e., Census-1981 and Bureau of Economics & Statistics are 24.58 and 22.70 respectively which are satisfactorily comparable.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the Language mainly spoken in the household was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 6,220,406 in Delhi U.T., the institutional population is only 45,774 constituting 0.74 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinised following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by language grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in the alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table VI.1 which are given below.

Table VI.1 Part-A

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SPEAKERS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY LANGUAGES MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUSIVE OF VARIANT GROUPED UNDER EACH) SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Language	Number of speakers
1	2
1. Assamese	955
2. Bengali	65,129
3. Gujarati	18,001



A mother with her youngsters—children in their childhood, learn the language mainly spoken in the household

1	2
4. Hindi	4,710,441
5. Kannada	5,932
6. Kashmiri	3,651
7. Malayalam	31,143
8. Marathi	14,408
9. Oriya	3,179
10. Punjabi	812,912
11. Sanskrit	93
12. Sindhi	38,606
13. Tamil	54,776
14. Telugu	14,522
15. Urdu	362,935

Source : Series 28, Delhi-Census 1981, Paper 1 of 1987, 'Households and Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household' page-6.

Table VI.1 Part-B

SATEMENT SHOWING SPEAKERS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY LANGUAGES MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUSIVE OF VARIANTS WHERE GROUPED) OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Sl. No.	Language	No. of speakers
1	2	3
1.	Adi	14
2.	Angami	6
3.	Arabic/Arbi	262
4.	Bhili/Bhilodi	284
5.	Bodo/Boro	4
6.	Coorgi/Kodagu	36
7.	Dogri	3,175
8.	English	6,745
9.	Gondi	38
10.	Gorkhali/Nepali	10,947

1	2	3
11.	Ho	4
12.	Khandeshi	10
13.	Kharja	48
14.	Khasi	40
15.	Konkani	2,184
16.	Korwa	3
17.	Kuki	8
18.	Kurukh/Oraon	160
19.	Ladakhi	34
20.	Lahauli	24
21.	Lahnda	7,580
22.	Lepcha	5
23.	Limbu	6
24.	Lushai/Mizo	55
25.	Manipuri/Metthei	160
26.	Mishmi	1
27.	Munda	6
28.	Mundari	13
29.	Naga	1
30.	Paite	2
31.	Santali	34
32.	Tangkhul	8
33.	Tibetan	1,131
34.	Tripuri	16
35.	Tulu	45
Total of other languages		4,860

Sources : Series 28, Delhi—Census 1981, Paper 1 of 1987, 'Households and Household Population by Language Mainly Spoken in the Household' pages 36 to 41.

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 6,174,632 in Delhi U.T. 6,136,683 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 99.39 per cent and 37,949 are the speakers of other languages constituting 0.61 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the table VI.1 variants have been grouped in some cases under relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all India level and have been grouped under Parts A and B languages are shown below :—

PART A

Gujarati	Saurashtra
Hindi	Awadhi; Bagheli/Baghelkhandi; Bharamauri/ Gaddi; Bhojpuri; Braj Bhasha; Bundeli/Bundel Khandi; Chhattisgarhi; Garhwali; Haryanvi; Kangri; Khariboli; Kulvi; Kumauni; Magadhi/Magahi; Maithili; Malvi; Marwari; Mewari; Mewati; Pahari; Rajasthani; Sadan/Sadri.
Kashmiri	Kishtwari
Punjabi	Bagri

PART B

Bhili/Bhiliodi	Baori; Kokna/Kokni/Kukna; Vasava
Gondi	Kawari
Lahnda	Multani

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER VII

RELIGION WE FOLLOW

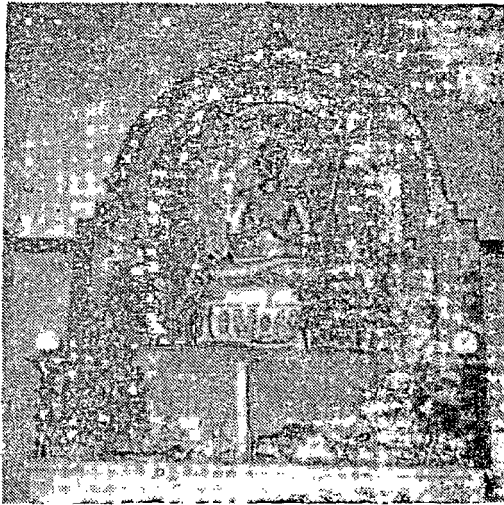
India is a secular state. But it does not mean that the people here have no religion. We all know that every one of us follows one religion or the other. Every person has the right to follow any religion which satisfies his conscience. The state does not interfere in the religious activities of its citizens. Some times people ask the question "What's the big idea of appending religion with the Census?". That's right. But there are reasons, we may tell you that every child in our country is born between the religious beliefs of hell and heaven: Since the very childhood, a child is taught to be truthful, honest, pious, etc.

Thus, our people imbibe religion from the very beginning and as such it occupies an important cultural characteristic of population. In simple words it can be said that many socio-economic and cultural activities of a person since childhood are governed and influenced by his religious persuasion. In certain sects of our population, religion still prohibits higher education to women or remarriage of widowed women. This does effect the birth rate, educational level and also other similar demographical traits. That's why, because of the important role of religion in an individual's life, it has been prominently featured in Indian census. It will not be out of place to mention here that upto the census of 1941, much importance was attached to religion. Basic demographical characteristics like age, sex, literacy were processed and presented under the broad heading of religion. But in the subsequent censuses of 1951 and onwards, the data on religion was mainly presented to exhibit the numerical strength of the followers of the various religions only.

How to define religion, is like an hard nut to crack. The Constitution of India and also the Indian census does not define the term religion. Since religion has a very wide concept its definition cannot be framed easily. We attempt to explain it by a legendary example which says "Religion is like the various



Our Constitution, guarantees freedom of the right to freely profess, practice and even propagate any religion



Idol of Lord Mahavira enshrined in one of the Jain temples of Delhi.

descriptions of a hill by persons who have gone in different routes to its top. One man says that it appears like a single huge rock, another says it is all forest and no rock, the third says it is full of bushes and trees and so on. Every one is correct though imperfect. The sum total of all such imperfect descriptions gives us a complete description of the hill". In the same manner, the descriptions of religious faiths of the different sections of population though imperfect, yet when merged into one complete whole, give rise to the perfect vision of religion.

For purpose of this chapter we propose a very simple definition of religion. "Religion means a faith or rather a staunch belief towards a most reverent object". The fact remains, that it is the faith which forces our people to wear sacred thread, to worship idols, to take dips in the sacred Yamuna, or to recite holy and devotional songs. These all are regarded as parts of religion. These things have meaning for those who have faith in them and also these are external signs of the obedience of religion. An old proverb goes "that in case of severe illness, it is the faith that heals not the medicine."

Now turning towards the legal aspects of the religion, our constitution, Article 25(i) guarantees freedom of the right to freely profess, practice and even propagate religion. The constitution further guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be specially favoured or discriminated. Of the numerous religions and religious persuasions, six main religious communities with prescribed abbreviations as 'H' for Hindus, 'M' for Muslims, 'C' for Christians, 'S' for Sikhs, 'B' for Budhists and 'J' for Jains, as actually returned by the respondent, were faithfully recorded at 1981 Census. And in respect of 'Others' the actual religion as returned was recorded. When a person said that he has no religion, it was recorded accordingly. If any person refused to state his religion, it was recorded as 'religion not stated'. Since the recording of religion is a very sensitive affair, keeping as such the basic theme of the instructions intact, whatever religion is returned, the same is recorded and published in Census publications. At the 1981 Census, the question number 8 of Individual Slip (Appendix-1) and number 2 of Part-I of Household Schedule



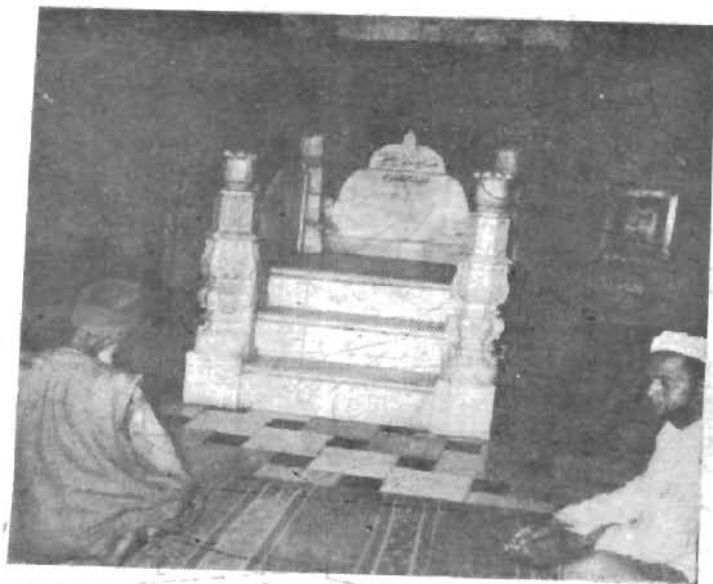
**Lord Buddha is being worshipped by a Buddhist
(Tibetan) devotee in the monastery**



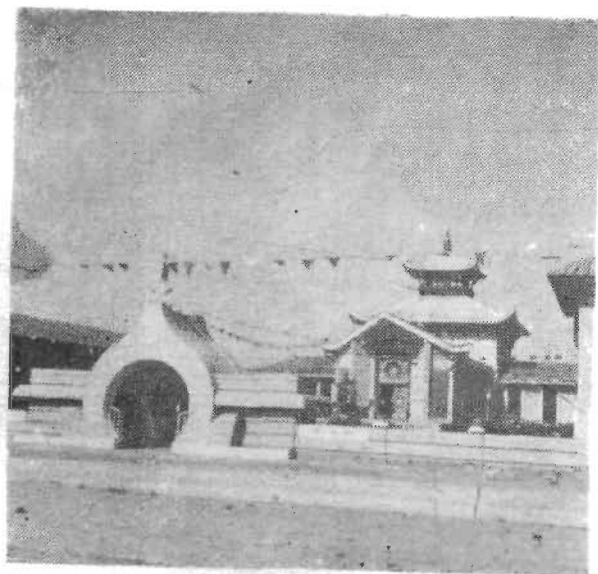
**Laxmi Narayan Mandir dedicated to Lord Vishnu,
popularly called as Birla Mandir**



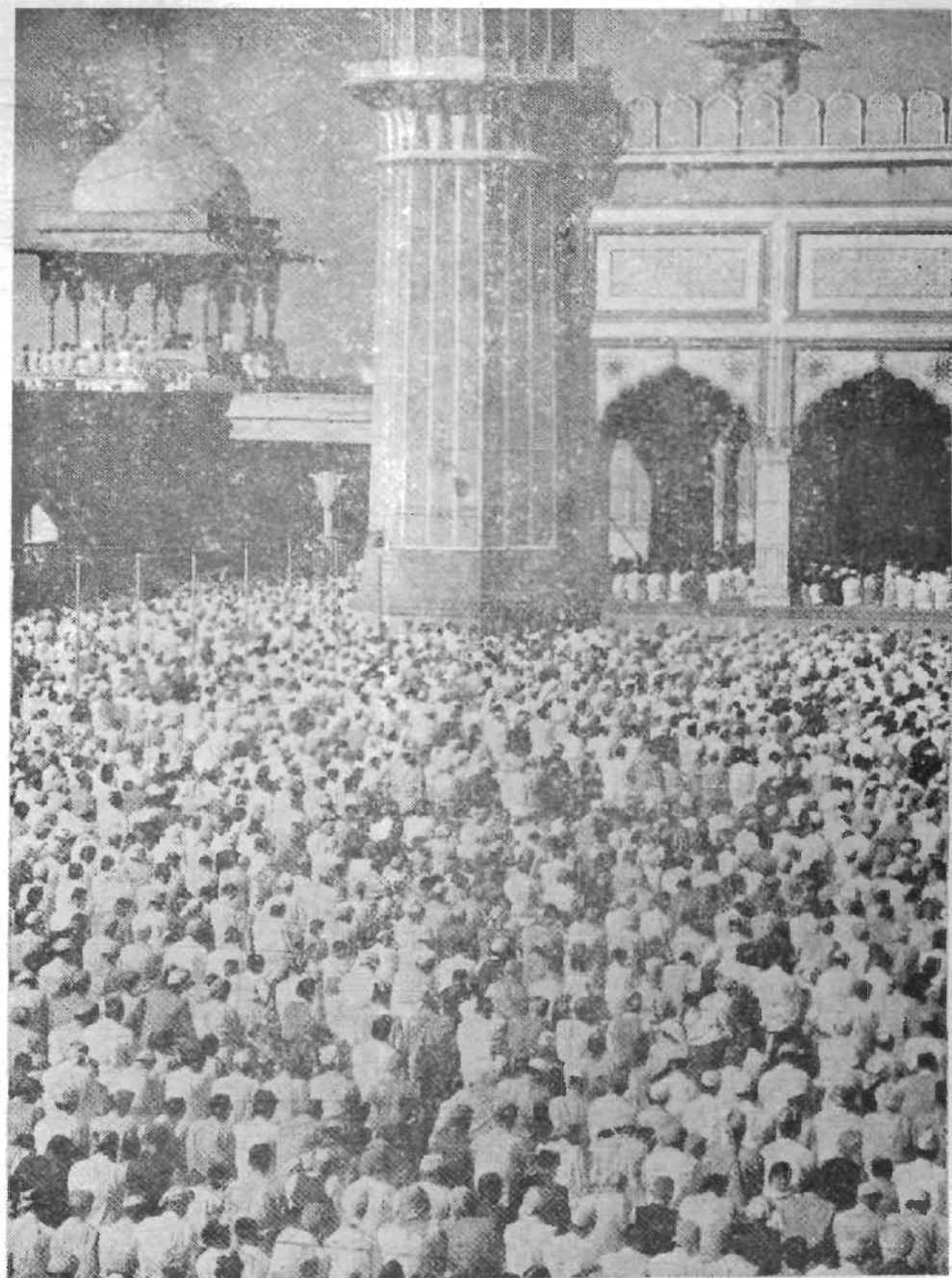
St. James Church at Kashmere Gate.



Inside view of a mausoleum.



**Buddhist Monastery located at the bank of river
Yamuna on Ring Road**



Saying the 'Id' prayer at Jama Masjid

pertains to religion. While in question No. 8 of Individual Slip, religion of each Individual person was recorded but in question 2 of Part I of Household Schedule information on religion of the Head of the household was collected. The religion data for the 1981 Census printed in this book are based on (i) information on the religion of the head of the household in respect of normal households and the households of houseless population i.e., all households barring institutional households and (2) information on the religion of each individual returned for question 8 of the Individual Slip in respect of Individuals in the institutional households.

Comparative Study of the Religion in Delhi U.T.

In Delhi U.T. Hindus numbering 5,200,432 constitute 83.60 per cent of the total population of the territory. Muslims with strength of 481,802 (7.75% of total population) occupy second position while Sikhs with a population of 393,921 (6.33%) are placed at third position. They are followed by Jains 73,917 (1.19%), Christians, 61,609 (0.99%) and Buddhists 7,117 (0.11%).

Now, we shall see the religion wise distribution of population in the three main constituent parts of Delhi i.e., (i) DMC-Urban (ii) N.D.M.C. and (iii) Delhi Cantonment with the help of table VII.1 given below :—

Table VII.1

RELIGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AMONGST THE VARIOUS URBAN CONSTITUENTS OF DELHI U. T. BY RELIGION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, 1981

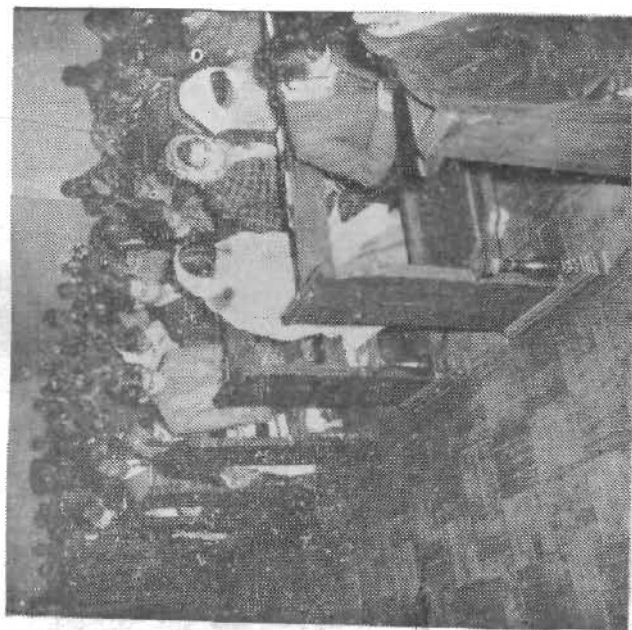
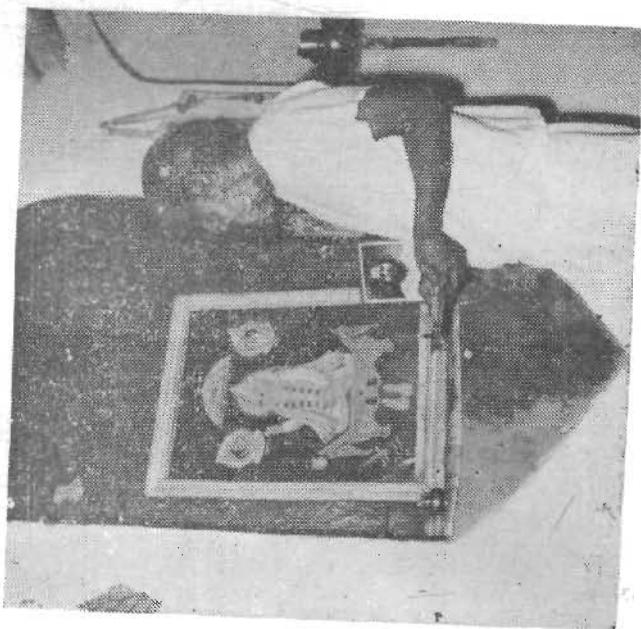
Sl. No.	Religion	DMC Urban	NDMC	Delhi Cantt.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hindus	3,993,572 (81.76)	239,877 (87.86)	74,334 (87.28)
2.	Muslims	414,926 (8.50)	7,521 (2.75)	2,533 (2.98)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Christians	44,795 (0.92)	10,424 (3.82)	3,412 (4.01)
4.	Sikhs	353,871 (7.24)	12,607 (4.62)	4,474 (5.25)
5.	Buddhists	5,663 (0.12)	424 (0.16)	10 (0.01)
6.	Jains	70,014 (1.43)	2,059 (0.75)	395 (0.46)
7.	Other religious persuasions .	973 (0.02)	84 (0.03)	8 (0.01)
8.	Religions not stated . .	420 (0.01)	40 (0.01)	— —
	Total	4,884,234 (100.00)	273,036 (100.00)	85,166 (100.00)

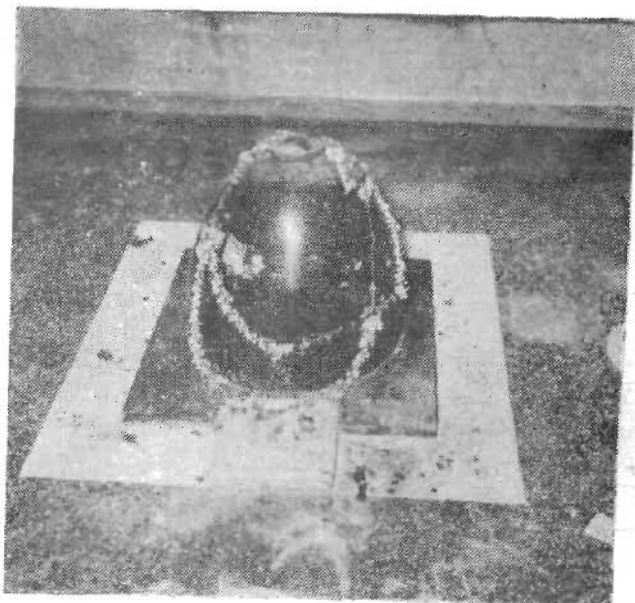
Note :—Figures in brackets show Percentage to total population.

Source : Paper I of 1981, Population by Religion, Delhi, Page 44.

It may be seen from the above table that at the 1981 Census in all the three parts of urban Delhi viz., DMC(U), NDMC and Delhi Cantonment, Hindus form 81.76 per cent, 87.86 per cent and 87.28 per cent respectively of the total population. Muslims constitute 8.50 per cent of the total population in DMC (U), 2.75 per cent of the total population in NDMC and 2.98 per cent of the total population in Delhi Cantonment. As already stated Sikhs are the third largest religious community in Delhi Union Territory. Their proportion in DMC(U), NDMC and Delhi Cantonment is 7.24, 4.62 and 5.25 per cent respectively. Christians constitute 4.01 per cent in Delhi Cantonment, 3.82 per cent in NDMC and 0.92 per cent in DMC (Urban). Jains are largely concentrated in DMC-Urban area and they constitute 1.43 per cent of the total population. The share of Buddhists is very low in all constituent units.



Religion means a faith or rather a staunch belief towards a most reverent object

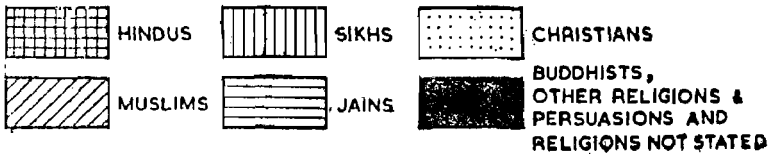
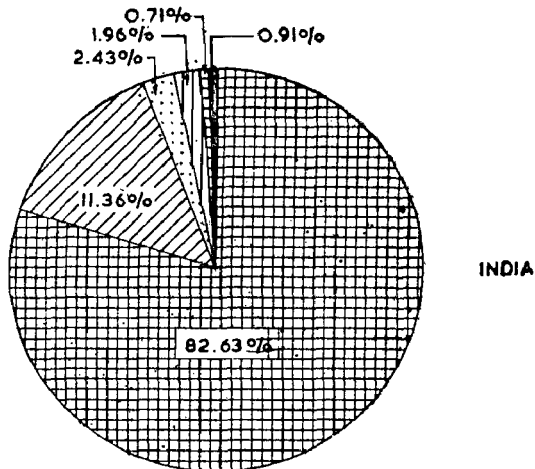
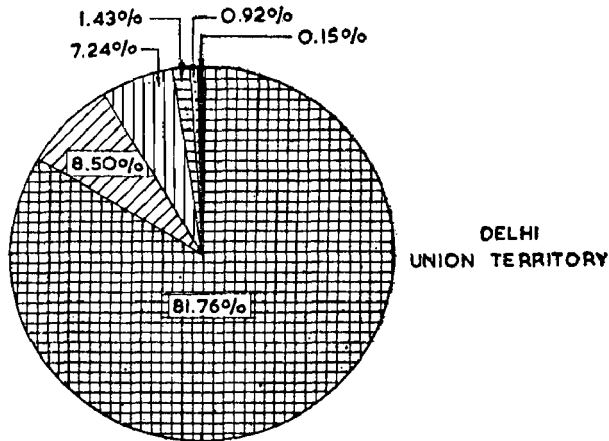


**The supreme God Shiva, like elsewhere
is worshipped in the form of Linga**



**An unusual posture of Lord Shiva, the destroyer
of the universe**

RELIGIONS 1981



We shall now discuss religion-wise population and their percentages to the total population of the country as a whole as given below in the table VII.2.

Table VII. 2
MAIN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN INDIA—1981

Religious Community	Persons in 1981	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Hindus	549,724,717	82.63
2. Muslims	75,571,514	11.36
3. Christians	16,174,498	2.43
4. Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96
5. Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71
6. Jains	3,192,572	0.48
7. Other religions and Persuasions	2,766,285	0.42
8. Religion not stated	60,217	0.01
9. Total	665,287,849	100.0

Source : (i) Paper-1 of 1985, Population by Religion, India, 1981 Census, Page 4 and onwards.

It may be seen from the above table that the religion-wise break-up of the population shows that in India Hindus account for 82.63 per cent of the total population. Muslims constitute 11.36 per cent followed by Christians (2.43%) and Sikhs (1.96%). The other religions, Buddhists and Jains constitute only smaller proportions.

Comparative Study of Population by religion in the States and Union Territories

Though the Hindus form the bulk of the country's population (82.63%), their distribution is not uniform over the different States and Union Territories of India.

Hindus constitute 58.15 per cent of the total population in Kerala, 36.93 per cent in Punjab, 32.24 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 18.03 per cent in Meghalaya, 14.36 per cent in Nagaland, 7.14 per cent in Mizoram and 4.47 per cent in

Lakshadweep. There are three States and one Union Territory which have more than 90% Hindu population to their total population. These are Mizoram (95.77%), Madhya Pradesh (92.96%), Orissa (95.42%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (95.56%).

Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory where the population is predominantly Muslim (94.84%). The Muslims are in majority in Jammu & Kashmir (64.19%). The other states where the proportion of Muslims exceeds the national average of 11.36 per cent are West Bengal (21.52%), Kerala (21.25%), Uttar Pradesh (15.93%) and Bihar (14.12%).

The presence of 7.6 crore Muslims in the country reminds us again of secularism which allows all the religious communities to flourish in their own ways. In the International perspective, India has one of the largest Muslim population.

Christians form the third largest religious community (2.42%) in India, after Muslims. They are mostly concentrated in southern and eastern States and Union Territories. Among the southern states and union territories, they constitute (20.56 per cent) in Kerala, 8.26 per cent in Pondicherry and 5.75 per cent in Tamil Nadu. These three states together account for more than half (56.39 per cent) of the country's total Christian population. More than four-fifths of the total population in Mizoram (83.81%) and Nagaland (80.21%) is Christian. Amongst other eastern states, their proportion is 52.62 per cent in Meghalaya and 26.68 per cent in Manipur. However, Goa, Daman & Diu in the west, has as high as 29.29% while Andaman & Nicobar Islands, in south-east located in the Bay of Bengal has 25.58% Christians. In rest of the states and union territories of the Indian Union, the share of Christian population to total population is less than 5 per cent.

Sikhs (1.97%) constitute the fourth largest religious community in the country. In Punjab alone they account for 77.99 per cent of the total Sikhs in the country. State-wise Sikhs constitute 60.75 per cent of the population of Punjab, 21.12 per cent in Chandigarh U.T., 14.38 per cent in Rajasthan, 6.33

per cent in Delhi U.T., 6.21 per cent in Haryana and 2.23 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir. In no other State or Union Territory the proportion of Sikhs to total population is less than 2 per cent.

Buddhists constitute 0.71 per cent of the total population of the country. Maharashtra accounts for 83.61 per cent of the country's entire Buddhists population, although they form only 6.29 per cent of the total population of Maharashtra. In Arunachal Pradesh, they represent 13.74 per cent of the total population of the territory.

Jains largely spread over the western parts of the country and constitute 0.48 per cent of the total population. They are mostly concentrated in urban areas. They form 1.82 per cent of the total population in Rajasthan, 1.37 per cent in Gujarat, 1.50 per cent in Maharashtra and 1.19 per cent in Delhi U.T.

In case one is interested to examine further details about the distribution of population by religion in different States and Union Territories he may refer to table 6 given as appendix-III at the end of this book.

Sexwise distribution of Population and Religion in Delhi U.T.

As have already been stated that there are six important religious communities in the Union Territory of Delhi, the following table illustrates their sex-wise numerical strength and sex ratio :

Table VII.4

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF SIX MAJOR RELIGIONS OF DELHI U. T. 1981

Sl. No.	Religious Community	persons	Males	Females	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hindus	5,200,432	2,884,054	2,316,378	803
2.	Muslims	481,802	271,534	210,268	774
3.	Christians	61,609	32,191	29,418	914

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Sikhs		393,921	208,507	185,414	889
5. Buddhists		7,117	3,916	3,201	817
6. Jains		73,917	39,843	34,874	893

Source : Paper-I of 1985, Population by Religion, Delhi-1981, Page-1.

Going through the figures we find that the Christians of Delhi with a numerical strength of 61,609 persons exhibit a fairly balanced sex ratio (914), in sharp contrast to all other communities.

Next to Christians, in order of sex-ratio are Jains (893), Sikhs (889) and Buddhists (817). The Hindus (803) seem to have been left much behind so far as balancing of sex-ratio is concerned. The Muslims stand, however, at the lowest rung with a sex ratio of 774.

Distribution of Population of Religion in Rural and Urban Areas of Delhi

Delhi Union Territory is predominantly urban. You will notice from the table VII.5 that an overwhelming majority of all the six religious communities are concentrated in urban area.

Table VII. 5

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF SIX NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES BY RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF HOUSE HOLD IN DELHI U. T. 1981

Sl. No.	Religious Community	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Hindu		5,200,432 (100.00)	433,541 (8.34)	4,766,891 (91.66)
2. Muslims		481,802 (100.00)	11,116 (2.31)	470,686 (97.69)
3. Christians		61,609 (100.00)	1,104 (1.79)	60,505 (98.21)
4. Sikhs		393,921 (100.00)	5,713 (1.45)	388,208 (98.55)
5. Buddhists		7,117 (100.00)	219 (3.08)	6,898 (96.92)
6. Jains		73,917 (100.00)	437 (0.59)	73,480 (99.41)

It may be seen from the table VII.5 that the followers of Hinduism are mostly concentrated in urban areas where they comprise 91.66 per cent of the total Hindu population. In rural areas of the territory, their respective proportion 8.34 per cent appears somewhat better in sharp contrast to all other religious communities.

On looking at the rural urban distribution of Jains, it is understood that Jainism is a religion to be professed mainly by the urbanites. In rural areas, they constitute only 0.59 per cent of the total Jain population of Delhi. While in urban areas their proportion is as high as 99.41 per cent of the total Jain population.

Similarly, next to Jains are the Sikhs constituting 98.55 per cent in urban and only 1.45 per cent in the rural areas. The followers of Sikhism, again seems to have mainly been confined in urban areas where they are engaged in multifarious occupations except agricultural activities.

On further analysing the table VII.5 you will find that among Muslim population, out of every 100 persons 98 muslims live in urban, while 2 in rural area. The corresponding figures for Christians (98 in urban and 2 in rural) and Buddhists (97 in urban & 3 in rural) also represent more or less same trend.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Our country is caste-ridden, since time immemorial. We all have must heard the institution of caste prevailing in our country. Historians claim that there were originally four main castes i.e., Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaisya, and the Sudras. All these castes were assigned their duties and status in society. The Sudras, however, found place at the lowest rung i.e. at the bottom of the caste hierarchy. For centuries, they were bestowed with no status. Originally all these four castes used to speak Aryan languages. But during the course of time, out of these four castes, emerged numerous sub-castes, speaking different languages and dialects.

In 1931, for the first time in Census history, Dr. J. H. Hutton, the then Census Commissioner of India, prepared a systematic list of 'depressed classes' on the basis of the Census returns. "Who were these depressed-classes, and why they were called so?" This question can come in any one's mind.

The yardstick adopted for inclusion in the list of 'depressed class' was those castes which by reasons of their traditional position in Hindu Society, were denied access to temples, for instance, or had to use separate wells or not allowed to sit inside a school house but had to remain outside or suffer similar social disabilities, were categorised as "depressed classes". The Govt. of India Act (1935) placed these "depressed classes" in a schedule and they for the first time were called "Scheduled Castes". In April 1936, the then British Govt. issued the "Govt. of India (Scheduled Castes) Order 1936, specifying certain castes in the list of depressed classes as Scheduled Castes.

With the country gaining freedom from British rule, steps taken to uplift the lower castes were accelerated and given sanctity under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy in part 4 of the Constitution

under Article 46, it has been laid down that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". The special protection was given by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are backward and deserve special consideration.

Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution provide that the "President of India may by public notification specify such castes and tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State/Union Territory". As per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950), the President after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States/Union Territories concerned was pleased to list out the castes and tribes considered as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list was further modified as per "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order, 1956", issued by the President of the Indian Union. No person who professed a religion different from the Hinduism or the Sikhism could be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste.

The notified list of Scheduled Castes for Delhi is given below :—

- (1) Chamar, Chanwar Chamar,
Jatya or Jatav Chamar,
Mochi, Ramdasia, Ravidasi,
Raidasi, Rehgarh or Raigar
- (2) Chuhra (Balmiki)
- (3) Balai
- (4) Koli
- (5) Khatik
- (6) Dhobi
- (7) Julaha (Weaver)
- (8) Bhangi
- (9) Dhanak or Dhanuk

- (10) Pasi
- (11) Sikligar
- (12) Banjara
- (13) Bawaria
- (14) Sansi or Bhedkut
- (15) Mallah
- (16) Kabirpanthi
- (17) Chohra (Sweeper)
- (18) Aheria
- (19) Kanjar or Giarah
- (20) Adi-dharmi
- (21) Agria
- (22) Naribut
- (23) Nat (Rana)
- (24) Meghwal
- (25) Dom
- (26) Gharrami
- (27) Sopera
- (28) Bhil
- (29) Mazhabi
- (30) Sirkiband
- (31) Bazigar
- (32) Singiwala or Kalbelia
- (33) Kachhandha
- (34) Perna
- (35) Madari
- (36) Lalbegi

At the time of 1981 Census for recording the answer to question 9 and 10 of the Individual Slip (Appendix I), a notified list of Scheduled Castes was furnished to each enumerator. Likewise question 3 of the Household Schedule in 1981 (Appendix-IA) enquiries were made whether the head of household belongs

to a Scheduled Caste and question 4, the name of the Scheduled Caste of the head of household. Enumerators were instructed to enter the name of the Scheduled Caste only if it was included in the list supplied to them. If a person merely claimed to be a Scheduled Caste and did not say he belonged to any of the notified Scheduled Castes applicable to the area, he was not to be listed as a Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Castes only belong to the 'Hindu' or 'Sikh' religion.

Growth of Scheduled Castes in our Territory

Before reckoning the growth of Scheduled Castes in our territory, we should first know about their numerical strength as per returns of the 1981 Census. Table VIII. 1, given below highlights that on the sunrise of March 1, 1981, Delhi had 1,121,643 Scheduled Caste persons comprising of 618,550 males and 503,093 females. Looking at rural-urban break-up, it is seen that 104,012 resided in rural and 1,017,631 in urban areas.

Table VIII. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN DELHI U. T. 1981.

Delhi U.T.	No. of Households with Sched- uled Caste members	Scheduled Castes Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	216,480	1,121,643	618,550	503,093
Rural	18,743	104,012	57,086	46,926
Urban	197,737	1,017,631	561,464	456,167

Source : Series-28, Part II-A & II-B, Delhi 1981, page-202.

In 1981, the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population of Delhi U.T. was 18.03 per cent. This was somewhat higher than the national average of 15.75 per cent. Table VIII.2, reveals that at the time of 1961 Census, Scheduled Caste proportion to the population in Delhi U.T. was 12.85 per cent. After ten years i.e. in 1971 Census it grew to 15.64 per cent and finally in 1981 it further rose to 18.03 per cent.



Female members of Scheduled Castes of Delhi (Balai & Pasi) prefer to smoke Hukkah in their spare time



Members of Scheduled Caste 'Pasi' male and female in their traditional attire

Table VIII.2

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA AND
DELHI U.T. 1961—1981

Sl. No.	India/Delhi U. T.	Year	Total S. C. population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1. India		1961	64,449,275	14.67
		1971	80,005,398	14.60
		1981	104,754,623	15.75
2. Delhi U. T.		1961	341,555	12.85
		1971	635,698	15.64
		1981	1,121,643	18.03

Table VIII.3 appended below, attempts to highlight proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population according to 1971 and 1981 Censuses alongwith the absolute figures, amongst all States/U.Ts.

Table VIII.3

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL POPULATION
ACCORDING TO 1971 AND 1981 CENSUSES

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	1971		1981	
		Total Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of S.C. population to total population	Total Scheduled Caste population	Percentage of S.C. population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA		79,092,841	14.82	104,754,623	15.75
States					
1. Andhra Pradesh		5,774,548	13.27	7,961,730	14.87
2. Bihar		7,950,652	14.11	10,142,368	14.51
3. Gujarat		1,825,432	6.84	2,438,297	7.15
4. Haryana		1,895,933	18.89	2,464,012	19.07
5. Himachal Pradesh		769,572	22.24	1,053,958	24.62
6. Jammu & Kashmir		381,277	8.26	497,363	8.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Karnataka . .	3,850,034	13.14	5,595,353	15.07	
8. Kerala . .	1,772,168	8.30	2,549,382	10.02	
9. Madhya Pradesh .	5,453,690	13.09	7,358,533	14.10	
10. Maharashtra .	3,025,761	6.00	4,479,763	7.14	
11. Manipur . .	16,376	1.53	17,753	1.25	
12. Meghalaya . .	3,887	0.38	5,492	0.41	
13. Nagaland . .	—	—	—	—	
14. Orissa . .	3,310,854	15.09	3,865,543	14.66	
15. Punjab . .	3,348,217	24.71	4,511,703	26.87	
16. Rajasthan . .	4,075,580	15.82	5,838,879	17.04	
17. Sikkim . .	9,502	4.53	18,281	5.78	
18. Tamil Nadu . .	7,315,595	17.76	8,881,295	18.35	
19. Tripura . .	192,860	12.39	310,384	15.12	
20. Uttar Pradesh .	18,548,916	21.00	23,453,339	21.16	
21. West Bengal . .	8,816,028	19.90	12,000,768	21.99	

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands .	—	—	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	339	0.07	2,919	0.46
3. Chandigarh . .	29,073	11.30	63,621	14.09
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	1,332	1.80	2,041	1.97
5. Delhi . .	635,698	15.64	1,121,643	18.03
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	16,514	1.93	23,432	2.16
7. Lakshadweep . .	—	—	—	—
8. Mizoram . .	82	0.02	135	0.03
9. Pondicherry . .	72,921	15.46	96,636	15.99

Source : Series—1, Part-II-B-(ii), India, page xxi.

Note: (i) Excludes Assam where census could not be taken in 1981 owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there. The S.C. population figures of 1971 also exclude Assam to make the data comparable.

(2) Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China.

(3) No Castes were scheduled by the President of India for Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

The figures in the table VIII.3 reveal that the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population in India was 14.82 per cent according to the 1971 Census. It rose to 15.75 per cent in 1981. Amongst States and Union Territories, Punjab occupies the first place having 26.87 per cent of Scheduled Castes to total population in 1981, followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.62 per cent). Delhi stands at seventh position. The same position prevailed in 1971 Census also. The proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population in Delhi U.T. has increased from 15.64 per cent in 1971 to 18.03 per cent in 1981.

During the decade 1971-81, the Scheduled Castes in Delhi U.T. witnessed a percentage growth rate of 76.44 per cent. This was abnormally higher than the total population's growth rate of 53.00 per cent.

It may be seen from the table VIII.4 that amongst the various constituents of the Union Territory, specially in Delhi Urban a staggering growth rate of 91.75 per cent has been recorded which is much higher than that of Delhi urban Agglomeration (89.55%), D.M.C. urban (64.99%) and Delhi Cantonment (66.24%). The high growth rate of 91.75 per cent in Delhi urban can not wholly be attributed to birth alone. Since the urban area of Delhi provides remunerative employment opportunities, it attracts the job seekers from other states. As such, the another reason for this high rate of growth in urban area may be in-migration. Surprisingly enough, the growth rate in the rural areas of Delhi has extra-ordinarily fallen down from 51.49 per cent in (1961-71) to 0.94 per cent in (1971-81). Probably this steep fall may be due to the creation of 27 census towns in 1981, when a big chunk of population classified as Rural was treated as 'Urban'. Similarly the area under New Delhi Municipal Committee has exhibited a minus growth rate of 21.54 per cent. This may be on account of out-migration of Scheduled Castes to other areas of Delhi.

Sex Ratio

Like the total population, in scheduled caste population too, there is excess of males over females in our territory as well as

8-44 RGI/89

Table VII 4
GROWTH RATE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, DELHI 1971-81

Sl. No.	Delhi UT	Scheduled Caste population		Percentage to total population		
		1971	1981	Growth rate (1971-81)	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	Total	635,698	1,121,643	76.44	15.64	18.03
	Rural	104,999	104,012	0.94	25.08	23.00
	Urban	530,699	1,017,631	91.75	14.55	17.64
II.	D.M.C.(U)	475,274	784,133	64.99	14.46	16.05
III.	N.D.M.C.	46,494	36,479	-21.54	15.41	13.36
IV.	Delhi Cantonment	8,931	14,847	66.24	15.58	17.43
V.	All other Census Towns	—	182,172	N.A.	—	34.65

Source : Series—28, Part-II-A, Delhi—1981, Page 202—204.

in our country. We shall analytically attempt to high light all this in the following paragraphs.

The demographical details condensed in-table VIII.5 sharply bring into focus that at the 1981 Census, the sex ratio of scheduled castes population in Delhi U.T. was 813. In other simple words, it means that after 1,000 male scheduled castes there were 813 females scheduled castes, thus causing a deficiency of 187 females per thousand population. Going into further details we find that the sex ratio in all the constituent units of our territory is low, i.e. deficient of females, and unevenly distributed.

Table VIII.5

SEX RATIO (MALES PER 1000 FEMALES) OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION AMONGST VARIOUS CONSTITUENT UNITS OF DELHI U. T., 1981

Sl. No.	Constituent Units	Scheduled Caste Population		Sex ratio
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I. Delhi	Total . . .	618,550	503,093	813
	Rural . . .	57,086	46,926	822
	Urban . . .	561,464	456,167	812
II. New Delhi Municipal Committee		20,967	15,512	740
III. Delhi Cantt.		8,266	6,581	796
IV. Delhi Municipal Corporation		431,712	352,421	816
V. All other Census Towns . . .		100,519	81,653	812

It may be seen from the above table that the highest sex ratio (822) is recorded in the rural areas of our territory. The lowest sex ratio (740) is reported in the area under the jurisdiction of NDMC. This asserts that in NDMC there is a deficiency of 260 females per every 1,000 males amongst Scheduled Castes. Further details on the distribution of sex ratios in various other units of the territory can be seen from table VIII.5.

Deficiency of females is apparently common amongst all the states and union territories in their total as well as scheduled

caste population, except for Kerala & Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This can be seen from table VIII.6 which describes the sex ratio of scheduled caste population compared with that of general population in each state and union territory. However, the data contained in this table has certain limitations i.e. it excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census. It also excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupations of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken. Besides, no scheduled castes were notified by the President of India for Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Table VIII.6

SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES) OF SCHEDULED CASTES COMPARED WITH THAT OF GENERAL POPULATION IN EACH STATE AND UNION TERRITORY, 1981

State/Union Territory	Sex Ratio 1981 of	
	Scheduled Caste Population	General Population
1	2	3
INDIA	932	933
States		
Andhra Pradesh	971	975
Bihar	966	946
Gujarat	942	942
Haryana	864	870
Himachal Pradesh	959	973
Jammu & Kashmir	922	892
Karnataka	968	963
Kerala	1022	1032
Madhya Pradesh	932	941
Maharashtra	948	937
Manipur	956	971
Meghalaya	790	954
Orissa	988	
Punjab	868	879

1	2	3
Rajasthan	913	919
Sikkim	913	835
Tamil Nadu	980	977
Tripura	942	946
Uttar Pradesh	892	885
West Bengal	926	911
UNION TERRITORIES		
Arunachal Pradesh	592	862
Chandigarh	763	769
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1133	974
Delhi z	813	808
Goa, Daman & Diu	988	981
Mizoram	125	919
Pondicherry	964	985

Source : Part II-A (i) General Population Tables, India, 1981, Page 569, and Part II-B (ii), PCA-Scheduled Castes, India, 1981, Page XXXVII.

The figures exhibit that sex ratio for scheduled castes at all India level is 932 females per 1,000 males. In Kerala and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, sex ratio in respect of scheduled caste population works out 1022 and 1133 respectively, while for general population, the respective figures are 1032 and 974.

Thus we see that there are only two states in our country which have excess of females over males in their Scheduled Caste population. The lowest sex ratio amongst Scheduled Castes is reported in Mizoram which explicitly indicates a deficiency of 875 females.

Rural & Urban Distribution

We may now turn to the rural-urban differentials of scheduled caste population. The table VIII.7 speaks of the distribution of scheduled castes in the various constituents of our territory.

Table VIII. 7

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN THE
VARIOUS PARTS OF DELHI, U. T. 1971 & 1981

Sl. No.	Delhi U.T.	1971		1981	
		Total popula- tion	No. of scheduled castes	Total popula- tion	No. of schedu- led castes
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	Delhi Total	4,065,698 (100.00)	635,698 (15.64)	6,220,406 (100.00)	1,121,643 (18.03)
	Rural	418,675 (100.00)	104,999 (25.08)	452,206 (100.00)	104,012 (23.00)
	Urban	3,647,023 (100.00)	530,699 (14.55)	5,768,200 (100.00)	1,017,631 (17.64)
II.	DMC (U)	3,287,883 (100.00)	475,274 (14.46)	4,884,234 (100.00)	784,133 (16.05)
III.	NDMC	301,801 (100.00)	46,494 (15.41)	273,036 (100.00)	36,479 (13.36)
IV.	Delhi Cantonment	57,339 (100.00)	8,931 (15.58)	85,166 (100.00)	14,847 (17.43)
V.	All Other Census Towns	—	—	525,764 (100.00)	182,172 (34.65)

Source : Series-28, Portrait of Population, Delhi—1971, page 46 and
Part II-A, Delhi—1981, page 202.

You may see from the above table that proportions of rural-urban scheduled caste population to total respective population at 1981 Census are 23.0 and 17.64 per cent. The proportion of 13.36 per cent for N.D.M.C. is reported to be lowest amongst all other constituent units.

We may now discuss the distribution of the scheduled castes population in different areas of Delhi U.T. with the help of table VIII.8.

Table VIII.8

**RURAL URBAN DIFFERENTIALS OF SCHEDULED CASTES,
DELHI U. T. 1981**

Constituent Units		No. of Scheduled Castes	Percentage to Total
I. Delhi	Total . .	1,121,643	100.00
	Rural . .	104,012	9.27
	Urban . .	1,017,631	90.73
II. DMC (U)	. . .	784,133	69.91
III. NDMC	. . .	36,479	3.25
IV. Delhi Cantt.	. .	14,847	1.33
V. All Other Census Towns		182,172	16.24

It may be seen from the above table that a overwhelming majority (90.73%) of Scheduled Castes are concentrated in the urban areas. Only 9.27 per cent of them live in rural areas. Among the different constituents of Delhi major share of Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in DMC (U) (69.91 per cent). Only 3.25 per cent and 1.33 per cent scheduled caste population is located in N.D.M.C. and Delhi Cantt. respectively.

It may be of great interest to know about the distribution of Scheduled Caste population in different States and U.Ts. The (table VIII.9) gives details of their percentage distribution in each State & U.T.

Looking at the table VIII.9 we find that Punjab has the highest percentage of scheduled castes (30.20%) in rural areas of 1981 Census, and is followed by West Bengal (26.19%); the corresponding figures for 1971 Census were 27.64 per cent and 24.27 per cent. On the contrary the lowest percentage (0.03%) as been recorded in rural areas of Mizoram. Similarly in urban areas, the highest percentage is found in Punjab (18.19%); followed by Delhi (17.64%). Of the 21 States (excluding Assam) of the Indian Union, it is observed that in 16 States, the percentage of rural Scheduled Caste population out numbers the urban scheduled caste population. Same is the case with our territory, where rural percentage (23.00) is more than the urban (17.64).

Table VIII-9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN DIFFERENT STATES/UNION TERRITORIES, 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of Scheduled Castes							
		1971				1981			
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Urban
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
	INDIA	14.60	16.05	8.76	15.75	17.34	10.63		
	STATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.27	14.58	8.12	14.87	16.44	9.6		
2.	Assam	6.10	6.07	6.46	—	—	—		
3.	Bihar	14.11	14.66	9.12	14.51	15.17	9.86		
4.	Gujarat	6.84	6.92	6.64	7.15	6.99	7.52		
5.	Haryana	18.89	20.55	11.13	19.07	20.73	13.12		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22.24	22.81	14.67	24.62	25.22	17.34		
7.	Karnataka	13.14	14.44	9.09	15.07	16.54	11.43		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.26	9.30	3.68	8.31	9.31	4.55		
9.	Kerala	8.30	8.95	4.95	10.02	10.83	6.48		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13.09	13.68	10.09	14.10	14.52	12.45		
11.	Maharashtra	6.00	6.57	4.75	7.14	7.52	6.43		
12.	Manipur	1.53	1.70	0.41	1.25	1.42	0.79		
13.	Meghalaya	0.38	0.19	1.50	0.41	0.27	1.05		
14.	Orissa	15.09	15.44	11.25	14.66	15.06	11.68		

15. Punjab	24.71	27.64	15.30	26.87	30.20	18.19
16. Rajasthan	15.82	16.46	12.81	17.04	17.71	14.54
17. Sikkim	4.53	4.08	8.83	5.78	5.41	7.67
18. Tamil Nadu	17.76	21.06	10.15	18.35	21.85	11.23
19. Tripura	12.39	13.10	6.28	15.12	15.91	8.67
20. Uttar Pradesh	21.00	22.58	11.32	21.16	23.09	12.33
21. West Bengal	19.90	24.27	6.59	21.99	26.19	10.31

Union Territory

1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.46	0.33	2.36
2. Chandigarh	11.30	21.69	10.22	14.09	23.68	13.43
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.80	1.80	—	1.97	1.88	3.23
4. Delhi	15.64	25.08	14.55	18.03	23.00	17.64
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.93	1.71	2.52	2.16	1.92	2.66
6. Mizoram	NA	NA	NA	0.03	0.03	0.03
7. Pondicherry	15.46	21.07	7.72	15.99	21.68	10.79
8. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : Series-I, Part-II-B, India-1981, Page XXIII.

Literacy Rate

We may now discuss about the literacy rate among the scheduled caste population. The Table VIII.10 gives the number of scheduled castes and their percentages for Delhi UT and also the constituent units.

The percentage of literate Scheduled Castes of Delhi is 39.30 (table VIII.10), a little more than the All India general literacy rate of 36.23 per cent. The percentage of Scheduled Caste literacy varies in considerable proportion in the various constituent parts of our territory. It is the lowest in Delhi rural (33.37%) and the highest in N.D.M.C (49.03%). Similar trend was observed at the 1971 Census too, and the corresponding figures for Delhi rural and N.D.M.C. were 20.59 per cent and 34.14 per cent. Further details can be seen from the table VIII.10.

Sex-wise Literacy among Scheduled Castes

Percentage of Scheduled Caste literacy had shown wide variations between the two sexes i.e., male and female in 1971 as well as in 1981 Census. For this disparity i.e. lower literacy, so observed amongst the females in both the Censuses (1971 and 1981), age-old deep rooted customs and traditions are held responsible. Specially in rural areas of Delhi, females are still confined to household activities and to the idea of imparting of education to them is not given much weightage. It is apparent (table VIII.11) while scheduled caste males have improved in 1981 to 50.21 per cent from 39.22 per cent in 1971, the females have made equally good stride from 14.32 per cent in 1971 to 25.89 per cent in 1981. Though obviously, the literacy rate amongst females varies from 17.20% to 37.31% in the different units of Delhi, and it has risen almost twice in N.D.M.C.

Table VIII.10

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES, DELHI U.T. 1971-1981

Sl. No.	Delhi U.T.	Scheduled Castes—1971				Scheduled Castes—1981		
		Total No.	Literate & Educated	Illiterate		Total No.	Literate & Educated	Illiterate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I.	Delhi Total	635,698 (100.00)	178,925 (28.15)	456,773 (71.85)	1,121,643 (100.00)	440,848 (39.30)	680,795 (60.70)	
	Rural	104,999 (100.00)	21,616 (20.59)	83,383 (79.41)	104,012 (100.00)	34,710 (33.37)	69,302 (66.63)	
	Urban	530,699 (100.00)	157,309 (29.64)	373,390 (70.36)	1,017,631 (100.00)	406,138 (39.91)	611,493 (60.09)	
II.	DMC (U)	475,274 (100.00)	138,927 (29.23)	336,347 (70.77)	784,133 (100.00)	324,950 (41.44)	459,183 (58.56)	
III.	NDMC	46,494 (100.00)	15,875 (34.14)	30,619 (65.86)	36,479 (100.00)	17,887 (49.03)	18,592 (50.97)	
IV.	Delhi Cantonment	8,931 (100.00)	2,507 (28.07)	6,424 (71.93)	14,847 (100.00)	6,088 (34.27)	9,759 (65.73)	
V.	All Other Census Towns	—	—	—	182,172 (100.00)	58,213 (31.95)	123,959 (68.05)	

Source : Series—28, Part II—A, Delhi—1981, page 204.

Table VIII-11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES AMONG TOTAL POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES FOR 1971 AND 1981

Sl. No.	Delhi U.T.	Total population of scheduled castes			No. of literate & educated scheduled castes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Total						
	1971	65,698	353,020	282,678	178,925(28.15)	138,445(39.22)	40,480(14.32)
	1981	1,121,643	618,550	503,093	440,848(39.30)	310,591(50.21)	130,257(25.89)
	Rural						
	1971	104,999	57,528	47,471	21,616(20.59)	18,808(32.45)	2,948(6.21)
	1981	104,012	57,086	46,926	34,710(33.37)	26,641(46.67)	8,069(17.20)
	Urban						
	1971	530,699	295,492	235,207	157,309(29.64)	119,777(40.53)	37,532(15.96)
	1981	1,017,631	561,464	456,167	406,138(39.91)	283,580(50.57)	122,188(26.79)
II.	NDMC						
	1971	46,494	27,082	19,412	15,875(34.14)	11,675(43.11)	4,200(21.64)
	1981	36,479	20,967	15,512	17,887(49.03)	12,099(57.70)	5,788(37.31)
III.	Delhi Cantonment						
	1971	8,931	4,945	3,986	2,507(28.07)	1,975(39.94)	532(13.35)
	1981	14,847	8,266	6,581	5,088(34.27)	3,737(45.21)	1,351(20.53)
IV.	DMC(U)						
	1971	475,274	263,465	211,809	138,927(29.23)	106,127(40.28)	32,800(15.49)
	1981	784,133	431,712	352,421	324,950(41.44)	224,636(52.03)	100,314(28.46)
V.	All Other Census Towns						
	1971	182,172	100,519	81,653	58,213(31.95)	43,478(43.25)	14,735(18.05)
	1981						

Note : Figure in brackets shows percentages to total Persons, Males, Females of Scheduled Castes to total literate Persons, Males & Females.

Source : Series—28 Part II-C(i) & V-A, Delhi-1981, pages 3, 34 & 35.

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORKS ?

The most important characteristics on which information is collected through the Census relates to the economic activity of the people. It has been a continuance endeavour in each census operations to arrive at a definition of worker, which did not have the shortcomings of the definition held at the previous census and which may give an internationally comparable picture of the working population.

At the 1981 Census, each individual was asked to indicate his/her main activity. A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. For determining a worker, he/she should have worked in a previous year for six months or 183 days or more, in one or more than one activity. In this way we can broadly divide the population into two categories i.e. those who are economically active and those who are not economically active, they are also called as 'Workers and Non-workers' respectively. The definitions of worker as adopted in the 1961 & 1971 Censuses are re-produced below :—

1961 Census :

A person was treated as worker if :—

- (a) in case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock dairying, household industry, etc., he/she had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season; and
- (b) in case of regular (non-seasonal) employment in any industry, trade, profession or service, he/she was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of enumerator's visit to the household.

1971 Census :

A person was treated as worker if :—

- (a) in case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business, he/she worked on any one of the seven days preceding the day of enumerator's visit.
- (b) in case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, household industry, etc. he/she worked during the last one year.

At the 1981 Census questions which were canvassed in the Individual Slip (Appendix-I) to elicit information on these economic characteristics of the population were as follows :—

I 14A. Worked any time at all last year? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B. If yes in 14A, did you
 work for major part of last year
Yes (1)/No (2)

II 15A. Main Activity Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
 last year? No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iv) Class of worker

15 B. If yes in 14B. Any other work any time last year?
Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW/No)

If no in 14B. Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/QW
If HHI/OW/in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment
- (ii) Description of work
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
- (iv) Class of worker

III 16. If no in 14 A, or 14 B,
 seeking/available for work? Yes (1)/No (2)

ALL ARE MAIN WORKERS

Main Workers numbering 19·86 lakh constitute 31·93% of the total population of Delhi.



— A Brahmin performing matrimonial rites



Cultivators on the way to their fields



Halwais at work



Bands-men on display

The formulation of the above questions was a matter of considerable discussions between the eminent Demographers and Statisticians of the country and the Census Authorities. It was considered to obtain as detailed profile of the working characteristics of the population as possible without losing possibility of some comparability with the 1961 and the 1971 results. The questions were basically designed as a first attempt to divide the population into those who worked any time at all during the last year and those who have not worked at all. Having classified the population into these broad groups, the next attempt has been to divide those who worked any time into two groups, namely, those who have worked in some economic activity over a period of six months or more or in both the agricultural seasons and those whose work can be considered as marginal or secondary. An attempt was also made to determine whether those who are non-workers or those who are marginal workers are seeking or are available for work. It is hoped that the main workers of the 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of the 1971 Census and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 Census together to correspond to the workers of the 1961.

The following table IX.1 gives the detail of sex-wise total population, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for the Rural & Urban areas of Union Territory of Delhi :—

Table IX.1
PROPORTION OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS
AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION IN RURAL
AND URBAN AREAS OF DELHI U.T. 1981

Particulars of Population	Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total Population			
Persons	6,220,406 (100.00)	452,206 (100.00)	5,768,200 (100.00)
Males	3,440,081 (100.00)	249,833 (100.00)	3,190,248 (100.00)
Females	2,780,325 (100.00)	202,373 (100.00)	2,577,952 (100.00)

1	2	3	4
Total Main Workers			
Persons	1,986,399 (31.93)	1,28,854 (28.49)	1,857,545 (32.20)
Males	1,805,100 (52.47)	1,16,514 (46.64)	1,688,586 (52.93)
Females	181,299 (6.52)	12,340 (6.09)	168,959 (6.55)
Total Marginal Workers			
Persons	15,793 (0.25)	7,494 (1.66)	8,299 (0.14)
Males	6,865 (0.20)	2,130 (0.85)	4,735 (0.15)
Females	8,928 (0.32)	5,364 (2.65)	3,564 (0.14)
Total Non-workers			
Persons	4,218,214 (67.81)	3,15,858 (69.85)	3,902,356 (67.65)
Males	1,628,116 (47.33)	1,31,189 (52.51)	1,496,927 (46.92)
Females	2,590,098 (93.16)	1,84,669 (91.25)	2,405,429 (93.31)

It may be seen from the above table that out of the total population of 6,220,406 of Delhi Union Territory there were 3,440,081 (55.30%) males and 2,780,325 (44.70%) females. The total main workers form 31.93% of the total population while the marginal workers have a very negligible percentage of 0.25 for the Union Territory of Delhi. The remaining 67.81% of the population is of non-workers.

Distribution of Main Workers

Out of 1,986,399, total main workers the major chunk is of males whose number is 1,805,100 which forms 90.87% of the total main workers. The number of female main workers was 181,299 (9.13).

Marginal Workers

The total number of marginal workers for Delhi Union Territory is 15,793 of which 6,865 (43.47%) are males and remaining 8,928 (56.53%) are females.

Non-workers

There were 4,218,214 non-workers in Delhi Union Territory at the time of 1981 Census, out of this 1,628,116 (38.60%) were males and 2,590,098 (61.40%) were females.

The distribution of total population, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers for the Rural and Urban areas can be studied with the help of above table.

Distribution of Workers in Industrial Categories

It has been the practice at the Census to give distribution of workers by nine Industrial categories. We shall now see below that how the main-workers are distributed into these nine Industrial categories.

At the 1981 Census, the main workers with a numerical strength of 19.86 lakhs constitute 31.93 per cent of the total population of Delhi Union Territory. Among the main workers 18.05 lakh are males (52.47% of total male population) and only 1.81 lakh are females (6.52% of the total female population). A little less than one third of the workers (31.16%) are engaged in category (IX)—‘Other services’. These include government servants, lawyers, doctors, teachers, legislators, general labourers, etc. The share of workers engaged in industries like—manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair other than household industry [category V(b)] is also significant as they comprise 5.35 lakhs or 26.95% of the total main workers. The industrial category VII—trade & commerce, with 4.20 lakhs (21.16%) workers falls next in order. Table 1×.2 gives a comparative picture of main workers according to industrial categories as returned at the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, followed

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by detailed description and analysis of all the nine industrial categories.

Table IX.-2

NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT CATEGORIES
1971 and 1981

Category No.	Category of workers (Delhi)	1971		1981	
		Number of workers	Percentage to total workers	Number of workers	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Cultivators	32,196	2.62	34,841	1.75
II	Agricultural labourers	15,269	1.24	16,131	0.81
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards & allied activities	10,327	0.84	16,414	0.83
IV	Mining and quarrying	3,064	0.25	8,345	0.42
V (a)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs at household industry	27,930	2.28	23,503	1.69
(b)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at other than household industry	263,655	21.46	535,407	26.95
VI	Construction	65,138	5.30	123,704	6.23
VII	Trade & Commerce	244,597	19.91	420,325	21.16
VIII	Transport, storage & communications	114,976	9.36	178,820	9.00
IX	Other services	451,245	36.74	618,909	31.16
Total workers		1,228,397	100.00	1,986,399	100.00

Source : Series-28, Part-III A & B, and Part IV-A, Delhi-1981, page 10.



**Persons engaged in economically productive work are termed as workers.
A shoe-mender and a craftsman are shown in the photograph.**



How difficult is it, to cover 658 million of us, by a simple definition of Workers, for all times to come.



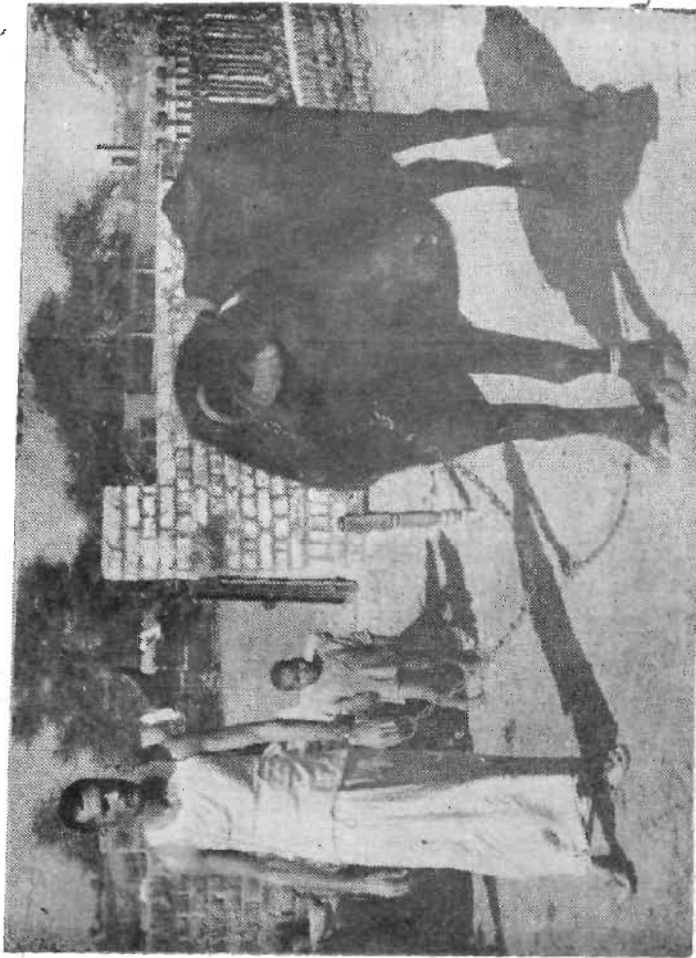
Small children are dependent on their parents, and are categorised as non-workers. Non-workers constitute 67.81 per cent of the total population



Category (I): A cultivator examining his plough machine. They represent 1.75 per cent of total workers.



Category (II): An agricultural labourer. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers has fallen down from 1.24 per cent (1971) to 0.81 per cent in 1981.



Category III—Livestock etc. constitutes 0·83% only of the total workers. With the fast pace of urbanisation & shortage of cattle feed, rearing of livestock is gradually decreasing.

Category I : Cultivator

For purpose of Census, a cultivator is defined as a person who is engaged in cultivation either as employer, single worker or family worker on the land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation. But in Delhi Union Territory, due to predominantly urban character only 1.75 per cent of the main workers are cultivators at the 1981 as against 2.62 per cent recorded at the last Census of 1971.

Category II : Agricultural Labourer

In Census terminology an agricultural labourer is defined as a person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works. In our territory merely 0.81 per cent of the total workers are gainfully engaged as Agricultural Labourers as per 1981 Census. In rural economy of this territory, the role of agricultural labourers is quite important. But they do not get sufficient work round the year, quoted by our own experience, as such their proportion has fallen from 1.24 per cent in 1971 to 0.81 per cent in 1981. Only at the time of harvesting season they remain gainfully employed.

Category III : Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied Activities

In this category primary activities related to the direct produce from the earth are included. The proportion of main-workers engaged in this category at the 1981 Census is 0.83 per cent to total workers. The main reason for such a low percentage of these occupations is the fast pace of urbanisation. In our Delhi Union Territory not much reserved forests are left for the successful continuance of occupations like hunting and forestry. Besides, the rural-folk finding the rearing of livestock not much remunerative for want of grazing fields and continuous rise in the cost of cattle feed like fodder etc. and thus, giving it up in

exchange of some other vocation. Although the number of agricultural labourers has increased from 15,269 in 1971 to 16,131 in 1981, their proportions to total workers remained almost same during these two Censuses.

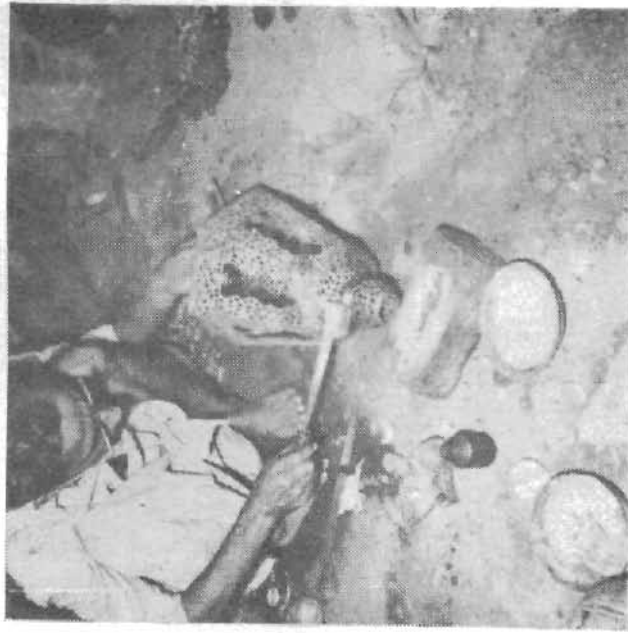
Category IV : Mining & Quarrying

This category accounts for a very negligible proportion of workers (0.42%) to the total workers at the 1981 Census as against 0.25 per cent recorded at the 1971 Census. Apparently, there are no mines in Delhi U.T., although some quarries are located on the out-skirts. However, a few noticeable minerals found are sand, stone, *bajri* and china clay. The ridge, which is made up of quartz like stone, provides useful material for the manufacture of stone-wares and buildings.

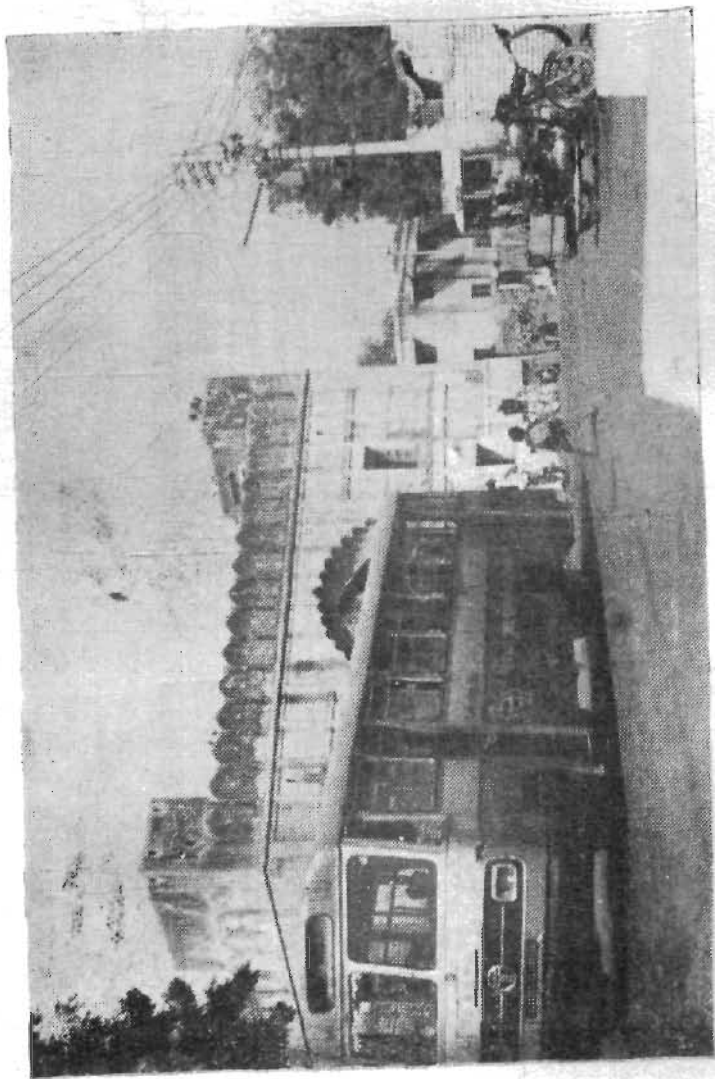
Category V :

- (a) *Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry*
- (b) *Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry*

To understand the implications of this category, it is essential to first understand as to what, we mean by an Household Industry. Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban area. The larger proportion of workers in the household industry should consist of members of the household including the head and the participation by the hired labour must be minimum. The household industry should relate to some production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. The activity in the household industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at household industry [Industrial Category V(a)] was barely 1.69 per cent in 1981 as against 2.28 per cent in 1971.



An HHI (Va) of brass-smithy. Craft is handed down from father to son. No out-siders are employed except family members. This category constitutes 1.69% of the total workers.



Category VIII : Transport etc., formed 9.00 % of total workers.
Due to preponderance of road accidents, sometimes transporters
are sarcastically called as "DEATH DEALERS ON WHEELS."

The proportion of workers engaged in category V(b) i.e. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry was 26.95 per cent in 1981. In 1971, it was 21.46 per cent. However, the percentage of workers engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry [Industrial category V(a)] was barely 1.69 in 1981 as against 2.28 per cent in 1971.

Category VI : Construction

House-building activities in our territory are steadily increasing in accordance with the fast pace of urbanisation. In this category are mainly included masons, *beldars* and house-building contractors. The contribution of construction workers to total workers in Delhi Union Territory is 6.23 per cent in 1981 as against 5.30 per cent in 1971.

Category VII : Trade and Commerce

Our Delhi Union Territory has long been a centre of numerous trade & business activities. On account of territory's favourable and central location many trades and business activities flourished here. According to the houselisting operations (1980), the number of census houses used as shops & business establishments (excluding eating houses) was reported as 90,354 or 6.19 per cent of the total occupied houses. Proportion of workers to total population engaged in this category was 21.16 per cent in 1981 as against 19.91 per cent in 1971 Census.

Category VIII : Transport, Storage and Communication

The cheapest means of passenger transport in our territory are the buses provided by the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC). There is a well developed net-work of road and rail transport in Delhi. Buses run regularly connecting the whole of Delhi. In addition there are private buses running to the rural areas under DTCs control. It is worth noting that all villages of Delhi have the facility of regular bus service. The Food Corporation of India which was inaugurated on 14th

January, 1965, with multifarious objectives in respect of food-grains strategy, attempts to provide proper storage facilities for grain. The contribution of transport, storage and communications workers to total working population at 9.00 per cent in 1981 seems to be quite nominal in our territory. The corresponding percentage at the 1971 Census was 9.36.

Category IX : Other Services

This category covers a wide variety of economically productive workers who have not already been covered by any of the preceding eight industrial categories. The type of workers that come under this category include doctors, barbers, political and social workers, all government servants, teachers, priests, musicians, as well as those working in private services like domestic servants etc. This category claims the highest proportion amongst all the categories. However, the proportion of workers of this category to total workers, has fallen marginally from 36.74 per cent in 1971 to 31.16 per cent in 1981.

Rural Urban Distribution of Workers

The rural-urban distribution of workers into nine different categories as per 1981 Census can be examined from the table IX.3 given below :

Table IX. 3

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION (RURAL URBAN) [INTO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF WORKERS, 1981]

Category No.	Description of category	Delhi U.T.	
		Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
I.	Cultivators	27,614 (21.43)	7,227 (0.39)

1	2	3	4
II	Agricultural labourers	11,359 (8.82)	4,772 (0.26)
III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities	3,324 (2.58)	13,091 (0.70)
IV	Mining & quarrying	3,598 (2.79)	4,747 (0.26)
V (a)	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair at household industry	2,152 (1.67)	31,351 (1.69)
	(b) Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs at other than household industry	24,299 (18.86)	511,108 (27.51)
VI	Construction	5,006 (3.88)	118,699 (6.39)
VII	Trade & Commerce	6,895 (5.35)	413,430 (22.26)
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	10,361 (8.04)	168,457 (9.07)
IX	Other Services	34,245 (26.58)	584,663 (31.47)
Total		128,854 (100.00)	1,857,545 (100.00)

Source : Series-28, part-III-A&B, and IV-A, Delhi-1981, pages 10-11.

It may be seen from the above table that rural areas differ from the urban areas in percentage of workers in categories I and II i.e. agricultural workers. As compared to mere 0.65 per cent to the total workers in the urban areas, the workers engaged in agriculture constitute 30.25 per cent in the rural areas. Similarly, category-IV mining and quarrying is also conspicuous by its near absence (0.26%) in urban areas. The input of labour in category (V a) at household industry is nearly in equal proportions in both the rural and urban areas.

The remaining categories have higher proportion in the urban areas with particular emphasis in trade and commerce (category VII) and other services (category IX).

Sectors of Economy

These nine categories can further be bracketed into three broad sectors of economy, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary. Under primary sector comes activities related to direct produce from the earth, viz., agricultural produce, animal husbandry and mining & quarrying (categories I, II, III, IV). In the secondary sector comes manufacturing, processing, repairs and servicing at household and other than household industry, and construction [categories V(a), V(b) & VI]. The tertiary sector covers trade & commerce; transport, storage and communications; and other services (categories VII, VIII and IX). The following Table IX.4 gives details of persons engaged in three broad categories.

Table IX.4

DISTRIBUTION OF NINE CATEGORIES INTO BROAD SECTORS OF ECONOMY DELHI U. T. 1981

Sl. No.	Sectors of Economy	Workers-Delhi U.T	
		Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Primary Sector Categories I to IV	75,731	3.81
2.	Secondary Sector Categories V(a), V(b) and VI	692,614	34.87
3.	Tertiary Sector Categories VII, VIII & IX	1,218,054	61.32
	Total	1,986,399	100.00



A barber in action

Those not covered elsewhere such as barbers, doctors, all govt. servants etc. are included in 'Other Services' (Category IX). This category represents the highest chunk 31.16% of all workers.

It may be seen for table 1 × .4 that in Delhi main workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors covers 3.81 per cent, 34.87 per cent and 61.32 per cent of the total main workers, thus showing an overall predominance of tertiary sector. This overwhelming concentration of workers in tertiary sector 61.32 per cent may help in measuring the index of progress and around developments.

Non-workers and their categories

A knowledge about non-workers is also necessary. In broad sense, students, housewives and old men basically constitute the non-workers. For purpose of census, a non-worker is a person who does not contribute in any economic activity. A man or a woman who is performing only household duty or producing something only for domestic consumption, and not for sale, is not doing any productive work in census terminology. Evidently, a housewife who may be working more than the others in the household as she has to cook food, look after children, run all the other affairs of the house etc., but for census purpose she is not a worker. All the non-workers have been categorised in the following categories.

- (i) Household duties
- (ii) Students
- (iii) Dependents
- (iv) Retired persons or Rentiers
- (v) Beggars etc.
- (vi) Inmates of institutions
- (vii) Other non-workers

At the 1981 Census the concept of 'Marginal Workers' was introduced in addition to workers and non-workers. Marginal workers are those who worked some time during the last one year but not for the major part of the year i.e., worked for less than six months or 183 days during the last year.

Non-workers constitute 67.81 per cent of the total population, 47.33 per cent amongst males and 93.16 per cent amongst females. In Delhi U.T. amongst all non-workers 35.83 per cent are students, 30.27 per cent engaged in household duties, 29.55 per cent are dependents and infants given in (table IX.5).

Table IX-5
DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY, 1981

Sl. No.	Classification of non-workers	Distribution of Non-workers									
		Delhi U.T.					Delhi Rural				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1.	Students	1,511,289 (35.83)	856,324	654,965	103,596 (32.79)	66,323	37,173	1,407,794 (36.08)	790,002	617,792	
2.	At household duties	1,274,979 (30.27)	7,952	1,267,027	89,343 (28.28)	660	88,683	1,185,637 (30.38)	7,292	1,178,345	
3.	Dependents & infants	1,246,454 (29.55)	608,451	638,003	112,461 (35.60)	54,568	57,893	1,133,993 (29.06)	553,883	580,110	
4.	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	64,516 (1.53)	59,610	4,906	2,000 (0.63)	1,895	105	62,515 (1.60)	57,714	4,801	
5.	Beggars & Vagrants	2,468 (0.06)	1,825	643	78 (0.02)	61	17	2,389 (0.06)	1,763	626	
6.	Inmates of penal and mental & charitable institutions	2,891 (0.07)	2,162	729	372 (0.12)	344	23	2,519 (0.06)	1,818	701	
7.	Others	115,614 (2.74)	91,791	23,823	8,108 (2.57)	7,337	771	107,506 (2.76)	84,454	23,052	
Total Non-workers		4,218,214 (100.00)	1,628,116	2,590,098	315,858 (100.00)	131,189	184,669	39,02,356 (100.00)	1,496,927	2,405,429	

Source : Series—28, Part III-A & B & IV A, Delhi 1981 Page 258-259.

Remaining 4.40 per cent are retired and rentiers; beggars and vagrants, inmates of penal-mental and charitable institutions; and others. You will observe that almost similar trend is following in rural and urban areas, except for some preponderance of dependents and infants (35.60%) in rural areas.

Scheduled Castes Workers

See, our socio-economic set-up is totally caste-ridden. For centuries, the members of Scheduled Castes have remained somewhat cut-off from rest of the general population. As such these people can be classed as lesser developed section of our population. Now we will make an attempt to see as to how the scheduled caste workers compete with the general population. Table IX.6, below forwards illustrating information on this aspect.

Table IX.6

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AMONGST THE SCHEDULED CASTES COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION, DELHI U.T. 1981

Population by type	Total population	Main workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
I. Scheduled Castes	1,121,643 (100.00)	338,822 (30.21)	779,191 (69.47)
II General population	6,220,406 (100.00)	1,986,399 (31.93)	4,218,214 (67.81)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentages.

It may be seen that the proportions as exhibited in the above table do not highlight any significant variation of workers among scheduled castes and the general population. The percentage of workers amongst scheduled castes (30.21%) and that of general population (31.93%) are nearly balanced. The non-workers amongst both sets of people are quite large, but have fairly balanced proportions, 69.47 per cent among scheduled castes and 67.81 per cent in general population.

We shall now study the distribution of main workers among the scheduled castes and general population in the four broad industrial categories. Table IX.7 below gives broad industrial classification of the scheduled castes population and general population.

Table IX.7

**BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES,
COMPARED WITH GENERAL POPULATION, DELHI U.T- 1981**

Sl. No.	Category of workers	Scheduled Castes		General Population	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Category I Cultivators	1,023	0.30	34,841	1.75
2.	Category II Agricultural Labourers	7,024	2.07	16,131	0.81
3.	Category V(a) Household Industry Manufacturing, Process- ing servicing & repairs	5,459	1.61	33,503	1.69
4.	Category III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX	325,316	96.02	1,901,924	95.75
5.	Total Main Workers	338,822	100.00	1,986,399	100.00

We find that quite a little proportion (0.30%) of the total scheduled castes workers pertains to cultivators, while 2.07 per cent are agricultural labourers.

This means that total workers engaged in category I & II i.e., agriculture amongst scheduled castes are 2.37%. The corresponding proportion for general population is reported as 2.56 per cent. However the proportion of workers in general population is more in category I—Cultivators (1.75%) than in category II—Agricultural Labourers (0.81). Going ahead to the categories-V (a) household industry and that of 'other

workers' almost similar pattern is visible amongst the two sets of peoples. The respective proportions in the aforesaid categories for scheduled castes are 1.61 per cent and 96.02 per cent as against 1.69 per cent and 95.75 per cent of general population, which by all means are near equal. Thus, we can conclude that in accordance with the distribution of workers amongst the scheduled castes and general population, both follow more or less the same pattern.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Population is a dynamic variable and keeps on changing imperceptibly and is quickening to increase after every minute. Just in 30 seconds some 127 live babies are born into the world and some 50 die during the same half minute. The world thus experiences a net increase of 77 new inhabitants in every 30 seconds. This results in addition of about 82 million people every year. As such the world population on 1st July 1985 has been estimated as 4,845,000,000.

Coming to the story of "Population increase" we find that there are two natural components of increase i.e. births and deaths. Birth gives life and death takes it away. Thus the birth and death are the two most important vital events for each human being. Now it can be said that natural increase is the excess of population by births over deaths at a given point of time. The births have direct co-relation with the fertility of a woman. In the scientific study of population called demography, fertility has a specific meaning. It is defined as the reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group or a population.

The fabrics of present chapter is fabricated with the study of fertility. The data on fertility levels and trends as revealed by the fertility indices like age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), and total fertility rates (TFR) are presented and analysed in easy and meaningful form. Most of the definitions and concepts of fertility indices frequently used are explained in general reader's language in this chapter. This has been done so because the study of fertility in reality, constitute a subject matter for a qualified demographer. Usually it so happens that a general reader faces a lot of inconvenience while going through its description for want of clarification of adopted concepts.

BIRTH



Birth and death are the two most important vital events for each human being. In 1981, there were 24 births per 1,000 persons in Delhi U.T.

DEATH



Death is an ultimate universal truth. In the photograph is shown ceremonial bath to the dead at river Yamuna, During 1979-81, the death rate in Delhi U.T. was 6.9 before cremation.

From where Demographic Data come

The decennial census, of course, is the prime source of demographic data in our country. You will learn from the succeeding discussion that in what manner the data on births etc., was collected at the 1981 Census. As already indicated in chapter I, the census in our country is not only the head counting, but it also collects a wide variety of data to paint a rich portrait of demographic profile. India's tradition of collecting population statistics through censuses dates back to 1865-72.

The other major sources of data on fertility are the Civil Registration System and the Sample Registration System (SRS). The SRS in our territory functions under the Directorate of Census Operations under the over all supervision and direction of the Registrar General, India. In the present chapter, in order to elaborate the profile of fertility, we have data as generated by all the three data sources. Brief mention of these three data sources is given in the following paragraphs.

Fertility in 1981 Census

At the 1971 Census, in the Individual Slip, new dimensions were added by including two new questions on fertility : (a) age at marriage (b) any child born during the last one year to each currently married woman. At the 1981 Census, the scope and coverage was further enlarged and the following two questions, [question 5 and 6 of the Individual Slip (Sample) as reproduced below] were asked on sample basis :

For all ever married women

- (a) Age at marriage
- (b) Number of children surviving at present
- (c) Number children ever born alive

For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .

To make the fertility data satisfactorily comparable in both the censuses i.e., 1971 and 1981, it was processed on full count for Delhi U.T. The data so processed on the basis of above

questions of Individual Slip (Sample) presents broad fertility indicators for our Union Territory. The fertility indicators on which information is presented here are age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), and total fertility rate (TFR), etc. These data are based on 100 per cent canvassing of the Individual Slip (Sample). The demographic technical terminology frequently used in this chapter is elaborated below for convenience of general readers :

Vital Statistics

Demographic data on births, deaths, marriages and divorces etc.

Vital Events

Most important events in the life of an individual such as birth and death.

Ever Married Woman

Ever married woman does not mean presently married. But she should have been married at least once in her life time. Ever married woman would include one who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated or divorced.

Age at Marriage

Age (in completed years) at which the woman was married. In case a woman was married more than once, the age at which she was married first, was recorded at Census.

Surviving Children

How many of the total born children are still surviving? They may be any where but should be alive.

Number of Children ever born

Total number of children born alive, whether a woman is married once or twice. The children may or may not be surviving at present.

Currently Married Woman

One whose marital status is married at present i.e. at the time of enumeration. It should not be confused with recently married woman.

Age specific Rate

Rate obtained for specific age groups such as 15-19 years, 20-24 years and so on, for example age specific fertility rate, death rate etc.

Fertility

The actual fertility performance of an individual, a couple, a group or a population.

Reproductive Age or Child bearing Age

The reproductive age span of women arbitrarily assumed for statistical purposes is between 15-49 years.

Life Expectancy

The average number of years a person would live after birth if current mortality trends are to continue.

Parity

The number of children previously born alive to a woman, for example "two parity woman" are women who have had two children upto now, and "zero parity woman" have had no children upto now.

Birth Rate or Crude Birth Rate

Number of live births per thousand population in a given year.

Death Rate or Crude Death Rate

Number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

Civil Registration System

The Civil Registration System is very old in our Union Territory. About a little more than a hundred years, the Delhi Municipality was entrusted to conduct the registration of births and deaths. However, the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 (18 of 1969) came into being on January 1, 1971 in this Union Territory. According to the Act, it is the duty of head of the household, or in his absence of the person who is so recognised, to register the occurrence of any child-birth or still birth within seven days in the nearest registration centre. Similarly events of death are required to be registered within 3 days from the date of occurrence. Later on, keeping in view the difficulties being experienced by the public in general, and institutions in particular, the period within which the live/still births are required to be registered has been increased to 14 days and that of deaths to 7 days with effect from September 9, 1977. In respect of births and deaths in hospitals/health centres and other such like institutions, it is the duty of the head of the respective institutions to get the vital events registered within the prescribed time limits. A new feature of this Act is that at the time of registration of birth or death, a certificate describing necessary details is given free of charge. Any person who violates the provision of this Act is punishable with fine which may extend upto Rs. 50/-.

The Director of Health Services, Delhi Administration has been appointed as the Chief Registrar of births and deaths under the Act and the chief Executive authority in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Delhi Administration is appointed as Additional Chief Registrar (Births & Deaths) who functions to compile and process vital statistics in presentable form.

For the purposes of registration of births and deaths, Delhi U.T. is presently divided into four areas (i) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), (ii) Delhi Municipal Corporation (Rural), (iii) New Delhi Municipal Committee and (iv) Delhi Cantonment Board.

Table X.1 given below shows birth and death rates in Delhi since 1877-1981 as recorded through Civil Registration :

Table X.1
BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN DELHI, (1877-1981)
CIVIL REGISTRATION

Sl. No.	Year	No. of live births	Birth rate	No. of deaths	Death rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1877	7,982	N.A.	6,292	39.0
2.	1879	11,612	N.A.	14,235	88.0
3.	1882	8,859	NA	7,887	NA
4.	1914	19,387	NA	15,079	37.98
5.	1915	19,969	NA	12,071	28.97
6.	1921	20,297	40.6	15,641	31.20
7.	1931	26,822	42.2	15,086	23.70
8.	1941	37,207	40.1	19,399	20.90
9.	1951	58,623	33.1	15,934	9.00
10.	1961	78,654	29.3	22,168	8.20
11.	1966	95,642	28.8	25,003	7.50
12.	1967	99,800	28.8	26,225	7.60
13.	1968	96,620	26.8	25,576	7.10
14.	1969	1,01,518	27.0	29,461	7.80
15.	1970	100,987	25.8	29,518	7.50
16.	1971	105,610	25.8	30,051	7.40
17.	1976	125,438	24.03	34,407	6.79
18.	1981	169,089	26.31	41,716	6.61

It may be seen from the above table that in 1879, there was abnormal increase in death rate of 88.0 per 1000 population. This may be attributed to the epidemic which prevailed during a part of the year in the city. From the table it is evident that there has been a sharp decline in the death rate from the very beginning. And the birth rate has come down from 42.2 in 1931 to 26.81 in 1981. The fall in the death rate is attributed to health measures taken during all these years and control over the unforeseen curse of epidemics etc. The birth rate has allowed down due to the propagation of the message of the advantage of small family.

Looking at the birth and death figures of 1981, it is observed that in a single day some 463 live babies are born in our territory and some 114 die on the same day. Delhi U.T. thus has a net increase of 349 persons every day. This addition amounts to 1.27 lakh persons in one year. In a decade, the figure rises upto 12.74 lakh, leaving aside the increase by immigration. Other details can also be seen from this table.

Sample Registration System (SRS)

Statistics on births and deaths are among the most fundamental measures of population change. We have already described two data sources i.e. Census and Civil Registration. But both these sources have their own limitations. As regards, Census since it is conducted after ten years, it does not provide year-wise information on births etc. Similarly, the civil registration in births and deaths is not fool-proof. It also has many shortcomings. In reality, to provide year-wise correct information on vital events, the Civil Registration System should be perfect and self-sufficient. But it does not really happen so. Statistical investigations reveal that in this system the magnitude of under reporting remains quite high. Thus, the Civil Registration System fails to provide reliable birth and death rates.

Pondering over again and again, the gravity of the country's need for correct vital statistics, the Registrar General, India introduced a new scheme called the Sample Registration System in the late sixties. As the name of the system itself suggests the registration of births and deaths is undertaken on the basis of Random Sampling which ensures coverage of sample blocks on proportionate stretch both in rural and urban areas of Delhi. The Sample Registration of births and deaths, primarily aims to provide reliable birth and death rates, separately for rural and urban areas at the State, Union Territory and National levels.

In Delhi, the Sample Registration System is being executed by the Director of Census Operations, Delhi, since August 1967 under the overall direction of the Registrar General,

India. In rural areas, a teacher (part-time enumerator), and in urban areas, a full time enumerator maintains a continuous record of births and deaths as they occur to the usual residents in their sample units. Once in every six months, the supervisory staff of the Census Directorate conducts half yearly survey to arrive at an independent set of vital events. Then enumerator's record and the results of the half-yearly survey are matched. Un-matched and partially matched events are further verified in the field. Thereafter, an unduplicated count of births and deaths is derived from which vital rates are estimated.

In the table X.2, statistical information on birth rates as processed and compiled from the SRS data for all India and Delhi U.T. are reproduced below exhibiting the falling trends in birth rates in India and Delhi U.T.

Table X. 2

ESTIMATED BIRTH RATES IN INDIA AND DELHI U.T. 1974-1981

India/Delhi U.T.	Year	Birth rate		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
India	1974-76	36.1	28.4	34.4
	1979-81	35.3	27.5	33.8
Delhi	1974-76	39.4	27.7	28.9
	1979-81	35.5	26.3	27.3

Similarly we find that the death rates, as revealed by the SRS data also indicate falling trends both for the country, as a whole and the union territory of Delhi (Table X.3).

Table X. 3

ESTIMATED DEATH RATES IN INDIA AND DELHI U.T. 1974-81

India/Delhi U.T.	Year	Death rate		
		Rural	Urban	Combined
India	1974-76	16.5	9.7	15.0
	1979-81	13.9	7.9	12.7
Delhi	1974-76	11.7	7.2	7.6
	1979-81	8.8	6.7	6.9

Birth Rate

Already you have noted that in Delhi Union Territory, the birth rate as obtained through Civil Registration and Sample Registration System is 26.81 for 1981 (table X.1) and 27.3 exhibits three years average birth rate (table X.2).

In working out the various rates on the basis of Census data in this chapter for our convenience, these rates are pronounced for the year 1981. But in fact, the coverage of vital events have been done from March 1980 to February 1981. Thus, we see that in 1981, only two months have been covered, while major portion of events belong to 1980. In denominator, population as on 1st March 1981 has been taken into account.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Birth rate} &= \frac{\text{No. of total births during last one year}}{\text{Total population in 1981-Census}} \times 1,000 \\
 &= \frac{150,863}{6,220,406} \times 1,000 \\
 &= 24.25
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we can conclude that there were 24 births per 1,000 persons in Delhi U.T., in 1981. Looking all around the world, wide gulf of variation in respect of birth rate is observed. Kenya's birth rate 53 per 1000 in 1983 is very high, while Denmark's 10 per 1000 is very low. Our Delhi U.T. however, roughly stands somewhere in between. Although, it is not a satisfactory comparison as comparing of Delhi U.T. with countries like Kenya and Denmark looks somewhat odd. Yet this will give you some idea about birth rates prevailing elsewhere.

Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)

Fertility rates can also be obtained for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behaviour at different ages. Five yearly age groups are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49. Usually, the child bearing age of women is arbitrarily assumed for statistical purposes to be 15-49 years.

Biologically, women below the age of 15 years remain immature for any reproduction. Similarly, women beyond 50 are physically considered infertile. But the phenomenon of exceptions works in our territory and some births are reported in both these categories. It will be quite interesting to tell you that in Delhi U.T. in 1981, some 45 births were reported to have occurred to women under 15 years, and 899 births to the women in age 50+ years. As a usual practice women below 15 years and 50+ are excluded for working out of ASFR.

The age specific fertility rate is defined as "The average number of children born alive during the last one year per woman of a particular age group".

If we intend to work out the age specific fertility rate for the age group 20-24 years, it can be worked out as :

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{ASFR} & = & \frac{\text{No. of live births during last year to women aged 20-24 years}}{\text{No. of women aged 20-24 years}} \\
 & = & \frac{55,112}{316,911} \\
 & = & 0.174
 \end{array}$$

We can now say that the ASFR for age-group 20-24, in Delhi U.T. for 1981 Census is 0.174. This means that number of children born per woman in the age group 20-24 is 0.174. But this figure of 0.174 is not quite easily understandable by a general reader. Besides, it also looks odd to represent number of children born in fractions. By multiplying this rate (0.174) by 1,000, we get the same statistics in terms of 1000 females, which is a more convenient way of expressing the same thing. By this procedure the ASFR in age group 20-24, comes as 174 births per 1,000 women.

Decidedly the ASFR is a more refined indicator of fertility in sharp contrast to the birth rate or crude birth rate. Table X.4 reproduced on next page gives ASFR per woman (in Col. 5)

and per 1,000 women (in Col. 6). The table below indicates that the age specific fertility rate in 1981 attained a peak in age-group 25-29 with 188 births per 1,000 women. It remained somewhat equally high in age-group 20-24 years i.e., 174 births per 1,000 women. Thereafter, ASFR shows falling trend as is evident from the table given below. Age-group, less than 15 years and 50+ are excluded from analysis.

Table X.4

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES DELHI U. T. 1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Specific Age-group	No. of live births last year	Total No. of women	ASFR	
				Per woman	per 1000 women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. 15-19	.	9,797	284,526	.034	34
2. 20-24	.	55,112	316,911	.174	174
3. 25-29	.	49,515	263,779	.188	188
4. 30-34	.	22,177	193,888	.114	114
5. 35-39	.	9,386	164,390	.057	57
6. 40-44	.	2,904	129,281	.022	22
7. 45-49	.	1,028	111,208	.009	9

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR)

Age specific marital fertility rates are defined as "The average number of children born alive during the last year per currently married woman in a particular age-group". In practice these rates are almost near to ASFR. The little variation in ASFR and ASMFR arises as in ASMFR only currently married women are taken instead of "all women". A currently married woman is one whose marital status should be married at the time of enumeration. It should not be confused with a recently married woman. ASMFR are considered more reliable

indicators of fertility in comparison with ASFR. ASMFR is calculated as under :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ASMFR} &= \frac{\text{No. of children born last year in age-group 15-19}}{\text{No. of currently married women aged 15-19}} \\
 (\text{age-group}) & \\
 15-19 &= \frac{9797}{68,707} \\
 &= .143 \text{ or} \\
 &= .143 \times 1,000 \\
 &= 143 \\
 &= \text{The ASMFR of Delhi U.T. in age-group 15-19 is} \\
 &\quad .143 \text{ births per currently married woman or } 143 \\
 &\quad \text{births per 1,000 currently married women.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Table X.5 given below indicates the ASMFR for Delhi at the 1981 Census. It is evident from the table that the ASMFR is the highest in age-group 20-24 with 243 live births per 1,000 currently married women. Next in the order are age-groups 25-29, 15-19 with ASMFR 202 and 143 respectively. Beyond these age-groups, it declines progressively. ASMFR in other age-groups can be seen from the relevant table.

Table X·5
AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATES, DELHI U.T.
1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Specific Age-group	No. of live births last year	No. of currently married women	ASMFR	
				per woman	per 1000 women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	15-19	9,797	68,707	.143	143
2.	20-24	55,112	226,579	.243	243
3.	25-29	49,515	245,324	.202	202
4.	30-34	22,177	186,905	.119	119
5.	35-39	9,386	157,179	.060	60
6.	40-44	2,904	119,144	.024	24
7.	45-49	1,028	98,214	.010	10

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate (TFR) is one of the most useful indicators of fertility because it gives an answer to the question—How many children were born alive to a woman in her life time in our territory? TFR is defined as “the total number of children that would have born alive per woman had current schedule of Age Specific Fertility Rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age-groups multiplied by five.”

In simple words, we can describe the TFR as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time or reproductive period i.e., upto the age of 49 years provided that the ASFR of 1981 continued unchanged. It is calculated as per the following formula.

$$\text{Total Fertility Rate} = 5 \times (\text{age specific fertility rate})$$

(TFR)

In the table X.6, given below, we have calculated the Total Fertility Rate for Delhi U.T., 1981.

Table X.6

CALCULATING THE TFR—DELHI U.T.—19 81

Age of women	Total No. of women	Births to that age-group during last year	Rate {Col(3)—Col. (2)}
1	2	3	4
15—19	284,526	9,797	0.034
20—24	316,911	55,112	0.174
25—29	263,779	49,515	0.188
30—34	193,888	22,177	0.114
35—39	164,390	9,386	0.057
40—44	129,281	2,904	0.022
45—49	111,208	1,028	0.009
Total sum			0.598
Sum multiplied by 5			2.99
TFR			2.99

The TFR (i.e., average number of children that would have been born during life time to a woman of Delhi U.T. is 2.99 or 2990 children per 1,000 women. If we look at the TFR around the world, we will find that in many developing countries it is over 6.0 children per woman. In most developed countries it is below 2.0. In United States in 1983, TFR was 1.82 while in our country in 1980, it was as high as 4.4. It means that in our country on an average 4400 children are born per 1,000 women during their entire reproductive period.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The general fertility rate is more closely indicative of changes in fertility behaviour in comparison with the Crude Birth Rate. We can call it as an improvement or refineness over the crude birth rate. It is defined as the number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child-bearing age i.e., 15 to 49 years.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{General Fertility Rate (GFR)} &= \frac{\text{No. of births during last year to women in age-group 15-49} \times 1000}{\text{Total number of women in age-group 15-49}} \\
 &= \frac{149,919 \times 1000}{1,463,983} \\
 &= 102
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, there were 102 live births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years in Delhi U.T. as per 1981 Census data. The same figure for India in 1980 was 138. Comparing with other countries, we find that Iran's GFR in 1979 was 200 live births per 1,000 one of the highest in the world. A very low GFR was found in Netherlands—48 per 1,000 women in 1980.

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)

It is the total number of children that would have been born alive per married women had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates (ASMFR) been applicable for the entire reproduction period. It is calculated—as the sum of ASMFR in five yearly age groups multiplied by five.

$$TMFR = \Sigma ASMFR \times 5$$

TMFR for Delhi territory have been calculated and presented in Table X.7 given below, as per 1981 Census data :

Table X.7

CALCULATING TMFR, DELHI U.T., 1981

Sl. No.	Age of Women	ASMFR
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	15—19	0.143
2	20—24	0.243
3	25—29	0.202
4	30—34	0.119
5	35—39	0.060
6	40—44	0.024
7	45—49	0.010
Sum		= .801
Sum multiplied by 5		= 4.005 or
Rounding		= 4.01
TMFR		= 4.01

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)

GMFR is defined as the number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child-bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation, the age-group (15—49) has been considered as child-bearing ages. As per 1981 Census data, 149,919 births took place during last year to 1,102,052 currently married women. Let us now work out the GMFR for Delhi U.T. with the help of the following formula.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{General marital Fertility Rate} &= \frac{\text{No. of births last year in child bearing age (15—49)}}{\text{No. of currently married women aged (15—49)}} \times 1000 \\
 &= \frac{149,919}{1,102,052} \times 1000 \\
 &= 136 \text{ births per 1000 currently married women of child bearing age (15—49)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Number of Children Ever Born

Question No. 5 (c) of the Individual Slip (Sample-Appendix I) provides statistical information on the number of children ever born. The term, number of children ever born means the total children born alive whether a woman is married once or twice.

Demographers feel that a woman usually completes her reproduction by the age-group 45-49. In other words whatever number of children she wants to reproduce, she does so before attaining the age-group 45-49. Leaving aside exceptions, women normally do not do reproduction beyond age-group 45-49. Therefore, for statistical purposes, the number of children ever born alive per woman by this age-group is taken as the level of Completed Fertility. This Completed Fertility Level answers the question-how many children did a certain woman, who have completed her child-bearing age (15-49) actually have at the 1981 Census? As per 1981 Census, 540,788 children were born to 111,208 women belong to age-group (45-49), throughout their life. It is calculated as under :—

Completed Fertility Level (CFL)	Number of Children
or	ever born to the women
Average Number of Children	in age-group 45-49
ever born to the women in the age-	=
group 45-49	Total number of women
	in age-group 45-49
	540,788
	=
	111,208
	= 4.86

This explains that the completed fertility level or the average number of children ever born to women aged 45-49 years, in Delhi U.T., in 1981 was 4.86 births per woman. The same figure for all India stood at 5.00. It will not be out of place to state here that in many developing countries the average number of children ever born are above 7 births, per woman. Table X.8, as given on next page indicates the average number of children ever born is above 4 births per woman in five yearly age-groups in Delhi U.T.

Table X-8

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER WOMAN
DELHI U. T., 1981 CENSUS**

Age-group	Total No. of women	Number of children ever born alive	Average number of children ever born per woman [Col. (3)÷Col. (2)]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15—19	284,526	27,522	0.10
20—24	316,911	291,683	0.92
25—29	263,779	587,732	2.22
30—34	193,888	632,588	3.26
35—39	164,390	665,089	4.05
40—44	129,281	578,534	4.48
45—49	111,208	540,788	4.86

Table X.9 given below provides information on average number of children ever born per woman in the age-group 45—49, in States and Union Territories as per 1981 Census data. The table reveals that the average number of children born per woman is reported highest in Haryana 6.30. It is followed by Rajasthan (5.90) and Sikkim (5.82). Lowest number is found in Tamil Nadu (4.19). The table otherwise is self explanatory and does not require any further analysis.

Table X-9

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER WOMAN
IN AGE-GROUP 45—49 IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
1981**

Sl. No.	India/State/ Union Territory	Average number of Children ever born per woman
1	2	3
	INDIA*	5.00
	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.39
2.	Bihar	4.62

1	2	3
3.	Gujarat	5.15
4.	Haryana	6.30
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.12
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.25
7.	Karnataka	5.08
8.	Kerala	5.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.51
10.	Maharashtra	4.95
11.	Manipur	4.81
12.	Meghalaya	5.17
13.	Nagaland	4.76
14.	Orissa	4.74
15.	Punjab	5.27
16.	Rajasthan	5.90
17.	Sikkim	5.82
18.	Tamil Nadu	4.19
19.	Tripura	5.22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5.26
21.	West Bengal	5.14
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.77
3.	Chandigarh	4.32
4.	D & N Haveli	5.28
5.	Delhi	4.86
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4.48
7.	Lakshadweep	5.43
8.	Mizoram	5.70
9.	Pondicherry	4.70

*Excludes Assam

Child Woman Ratio

Child woman ratio in general can be claimed as a rough indicator of fertility and used when there is non-availability of comprehensive and reliable data on births. CWR can be

explained as the number of children under 5 years or in age-group (0-4) of age, per 1,000 woman of child-bearing age (15-49) in a given year. As per 1981 Census data these 746,268 children below the age of 5 years, born to 1,463,983 women in the age-group (15-49) in Delhi U.T. For Delhi U.T. 1981, it is calculated as under :—

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Child Woman Ratio (CWR)} &= \frac{\text{Number of Children under 5 years}}{\text{Number of women aged 15-49 years}} \times 1,000 \\ &= \frac{746,268}{1,463,983} \times 1000 \\ &= 510\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we can say that there were 510 children under 5 years per 1,000 women of child bearing age (15-49) in Delhi U.T., in 1981. CWR was 545 for India in 1981. Comparing with other countries, in 1983, CWR was 193 in West Germany (a very low indicator). In Kenya, it was as high as 1,003.

In the preceding pages of this chapter we have described in some length the fertility trends in Delhi U.T. as revealed by fertility indices like ASFR, ASMFR, TFR etc. alongwith other fertility indicators. In the following table X. 10 an attempt has been made to compare ASFR of Delhi U.T. with that of all India. The table reproduced below is self explanatory and needs no analysis.

Table X.10

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES FOR INDIA & DELHI U. T.
1981 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Age-group	Age Specific Fertility Rates (in rounded figures)	
		India	Delhi U.T.
1	2	3	4
1.	15-19	60	34
2.	20-24	198	174
3.	25-29	195	188
4.	30-34	148	114
5.	35-39	97	57
6.	40-44	52	22
7.	45-49	28	9

Rate of Natural Increase

Population change has three components births, deaths and migration. As people are born, die and move, their total number in an area remains constantly changing. By natural increase, we mean the surplus of births over deaths in a given time period. It is calculated as under.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Natural Increase (1980)} &= \text{Births (1980)} - \text{Deaths (1980)} \\ &= 163025^* - 39757^* \\ &= 123,268 \text{ persons per year}\end{aligned}$$

Rate of natural increase is the rate at which the population is increasing due to excess of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage to total population. In working out of this rate, in-migrants are excluded.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Rate of Natural Increase} &= \frac{\text{Births (1980)} - \text{Deaths (1980)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{163025 - 39757}{6,220,406} \times 100 \\ &= 1.98 \\ &\text{In 1980, Delhi U.T.'s rate of natural increase was 1.98 per cent.}\end{aligned}$$

Mortality

Death Rate

So far we have been discussing Fertility in the preceding pages. Now we will discuss Mortality in short, which is the second component of population change. We all know, that the birth gives life and death takes it away. The fact remains, that the death occurs to every person. Of course, we can control birth, but death is beyond human control. It is an ultimate universal truth.

Death process in demographical terminology is called as Mortality. The rate at which deaths occur is of much concern for population experts. It reveals about the standard of living and people's state of health. Statistical data on causes of death

*Figures pertain to Civil Registration data-Delhi.

help us in controlling the spread of diseases and suggests new curative methods to medical authorities.

The death rate also called crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

An attempt has been made below to work-out the Death Rate based on the record of Civil Registration System for Delhi U.T. In fact, it is not entirely satisfactory to work out Death Rate by using data of Census 1981 and Civil Registration 1980. But keeping in view of the limitations of readily non-availability of data, the Death Rate is worked out to give some idea to our readers.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Death Rate} &= \frac{\text{No. of Deaths}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 1000 \\
 &= \frac{39757}{6,220,406} \times 1000 \\
 &= 6.39
 \end{aligned}$$

In 1980, the Delhi U.T's death rate was 6.39. The figure is comparatively on lower side. The probable reason for this, may be, that in the calculation of it, the figures of deaths have been taken from the Civil Registration for the year 1980, which is assumed to be somewhat deficient in coverage because of under-reporting of vital events in this system.

Keeping in view of the limited scope of this publication, the other mortality indicators have been left out of the discussion.

CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

What is meant by Migration ?

By now you may have acquired sufficient knowledge as to at what rate we are multiplying and how our population is distributed in various parts of our territory and the country too. So far we have understood that the population increases by birth and gets depleted by death. Besides these two natural phenomena of population increase and decrease i.e. birth and death there is another factor 'Migration' which heavily influences the growth of population of a particular place. This aspect of migration has not so far been dealt with at length in any of the preceding chapters. This aspect is so important that without understanding it, the whole description of this publication will remain incomplete.

In your school days, you must have read or heard of migratory birds who frequently come to our country in winter season. It is so because they have to leave their frozen country due to natural calamities like shortage of feed and greenery. Similarly, human beings under the stress of natural unpleasant happenings like drought, famine, war, earthquake, flood or in search of livelihood, etc. are forced to leave their home, village or town to migrate elsewhere. Similarly, there are other factors and situations which necessitate change of residence such as marriage (particularly in case of females), employment, transfer by employer, retirement from service or labour force, death of spouse or parents, etc.

After the partition of the country in 1947 a huge influx of some 5 lakh displaced persons migrated from Pakistan to Delhi as a result of communal riots which forced them to leave their houses and to settle in Delhi. It was so blood thirsty, that its painful memory would still be fresh in the minds of some of our aged friends. These displaced persons migrated with bag and

baggage with their families for permanent settlement in Delhi. Thus, we see that a community, country or territory can gain population by in-migration or it can lose population by out-migration. In other words in-migration and out-migration are important factors in changing the size and structure of population of a particular area at a particular point of time.

In modern days the study of migration has become important in the context of national planning. As such, the analysis of migration data has gained much momentum in the modern era. Traditionally, in our country data on migration upto 1961, was collected through the particulars of birth place from the very beginning. In 1971 Census, new dimensions were further added and for the first time, migration classification was done on the basis of place of last residence. To ensure entirely satisfactorily comparison with previous censuses, a question on the place of birth was also included. Thus at the 1981 Census, we find two concepts of migration in actual operation i.e. migration with reference to place of birth and that of last residence. In this chapter we have used both types of data.

There are several types of movement. This can be from a village to another nearby village in the same district or to a town in the same district or to other parts in the state or country etc. This migration may be from rural to urban and vice-versa. Migration may be of various types. You must have seen at several places in our territory, the nomadic migrants* on wheels who temporarily settle at any, open place with their families & bullock carts and perform the work of iron-smithy. Similarly, the migration for construction and other labour from one place to another can be called seasonal or temporarily as these people remain confined to a place only till the completion of large scale building work, a dam or a lengthy road. Culturally, the migrants at times, bring with them new customs, techniques and skills which cause social harmony and integration, while at

*These migrants are usually from Rajasthan and are engaged in iron-smithy, locally they are called, "Loha peet" iron-smith. They move on their bullockcarts with bag & baggage and take temporary shelter in any of the vacant places.

others, can create conflicts which may give birth to the social disorders and to some extent to new crimes.

Some concepts in connection of migrational aspects are given below for clarification.

i. Migrant

A migrant is defined as a person who has moved from one politically defined area to another similar area. In Indian Census, these areas are generally villages in rural areas and towns in urban areas.

ii. Internal Migration

Internal migration refers to the movement within the country which results in a change of usual place of residence.

iii. International Migration

In case where movement of population is from one country to another country or from one continent to another continent, it is called International Migration.

Historical Perspective

Prior to the 1961 Census the data on migration in our country was collected through the particulars of birth place. However at the 1961 Census the scope of enquiry was widened and each migrant was asked his birth place, whether it was rural or urban, and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration. But these statistics did not take into account the more recent movement of a person. Thus a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purposes and happened to be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, was treated as a non-migrant at the census or in case of a person who had migrated out of his birth place to some places and again migrated to another place before shifting to the place where he was enumerated at the end was treated to be a migrant from his place of birth while actually he had migrated to the place of enumeration from some other place.

In 1981 Census, the scope of enquiry on migration had been further broadened by collecting information on place of last

residence in addition to birth place at the place of enumeration, and reasons for migration from place of last residence in addition to the enquiry made in 1971 Census.

The data on migration at the 1981 Census have been collected through the Individual Slip (Sample)—Appendix-I. The following questions relating to migration were put to the respondents through the Individual Slip (Sample).

Question 1 : Birth Place

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

Question 2 : Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural/Urban
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

Question 3 : Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code) :—

Employment (1), Education (2), Family moved (3), Marriage (4), Others (5).

Question 4 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

As stated earlier, at the 1981 Census migration data was collected with regard to both the place of birth and last residence. We shall, therefore, briefly analyse both types of data as per 1981 Census. First we shall discuss the data by place of birth followed by place of last residence.

Distribution of Population by Place of Birth

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 recorded at the 1981 Census for Delhi U.T. 2,970,337 were migrant by place of birth. This formed 47.75% of the total population.

Table XI.1 below indicates migrants in Delhi Union Territory by place of birth.

Table XI.1
MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Birth Place	persons	%age to total
1	2	3
Total Migrants by place of birth	2970337	100.00
I. Born in India beyond the place of Enumeration	2501236	84.21
II. Born Elsewhere in place of Enumeration	149616	5.04
III. Born in India beyond Delhi U.T.	2351620	79.17
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	14430	0.49
2. Assam	4187	0.14
3. Bihar	96902	3.26
4. Gujarat	12470	0.42
5. Haryana	343657	11.57
6. Himachal Pradesh	50575	1.70
7. Jammu & Kashmir	17117	0.58
8. Karnātaka	10783	0.36
9. Kerala	31636	1.07
10. Madhya Pradesh	54198	1.82
11. Maharashtra	32784	1.10
12. Manipur	658	0.02
13. Meghalaya	917	0.03
14. Nagaland	234	0.01
15. Orissa	6384	0.22
16. Punjab	218729	7.36
17. Rajasthan	190415	6.41
18. Sikkim	239	0.01
19. Tamil Nadu	39047	1.31
20. Tripura	438	0.02
21. Uttar Pradesh	1171403	39.44
22. West Bengal	48368	1.63
Union Territories		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	190	0.01
2. Arunachal Pradesh	147	0.01
3. Chandigarh	4431	0.15
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	64	N

1	2	3
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	857	0.03
6. Lakshadweep	17	N
7. Mizoram	84	N
8. Pondicherry	259	0.01
IV. Born in other Countries	468994	15.79
Unclassifiable	105	N

It may be seen from above table that out of total migrants (2,970,337) the number of migrants who were born within Delhi U.T. but elsewhere in place of enumeration was 149,616 and they formed 5.04 per cent of the total migrants. The number of migrants who were born outside Delhi U.T. but within India was 2,351,620 (79.17%) and those born out side India was 468,994 which formed 15.79 per cent of the total migrants.

Among the States and Union Territories, Uttar Pradesh contributed the highest number of migrants numbering 1,171,403 forming 39.44 per cent of the total migrants. Next position is occupied by Haryana with 343,657 (11.57%) migrants. Punjab with 218,729 (7.36%) and Rajasthan with 190,415 (6.41%) are placed at third and fourth position respectively. Fifth position with 96,902 (3.26%) migrants and is occupied by Bihar, followed by Madhya Pradesh 54,198 (1.82%), Himachal Pradesh 50,575 (1.70%), West Bengal 48,368 (1.63%), Tamil Nadu 39,047 (1.31%), Maharashtra 32,784 (1.10%), Kerala 31,636 (1.07%). Migrants from all other states formed less than 1 per cent of total migrants. Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh contributed the maximum number of migrants numbering about 4,431 or 0.15% of the total migrants of Delhi U.T. followed by Goa, Daman and Diu 857 (0.03%), Pondicherry with 259 (0.01%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands 190 (0.01%) and Arunachal Pradesh 147 (0.01%). All other Union Territories contributed less than one hundred migrants to Delhi U.T.

Migrants by Place of Last Residence

You already know that as at the 1971 Census, a question on place of last residence was also included in the Census

Schedule named Individual Slip (Sample) of the 1981 Census. According to this question, a person who had another place of normal residence prior to coming to the place of enumeration was treated as a migrant, irrespective of his place of birth. This enables us to account for the intermediate shifts in population for short or long intervals away from the place of birth.

Out of the total population of 6,220,406 of Delhi U.T. recorded at the 1981 Census, the number of those who had their place of last residence elsewhere i.e. other than the place where they were enumerated was 2,989,121. They formed 48.05 per cent of the total population. Out of the total migrants, 87.76 per cent of migrant population was within the country i.e. whose place of last residence was elsewhere in India. Remaining 12.24 per cent migrants belonged to other countries. Amongst the 87.76 per cent migrants who have their place of last residence elsewhere in India, 10.84 per cent belonged to those who have place of residence elsewhere within the Delhi U.T., and remaining 76.92 per cent migrants have place of their last residence in other States and Union Territories in the country. Further details of migrants from each State and Union Territory is given in the following table XI.2.

Table XI.2

MIGRANTS BY SEX AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE 1981

Place of Last Residence	Total Migrants		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
Total Migrants	2,989,121 (100.00)	1,634,532 (54.68)	1,354,589 (45.32)
1. Elsewhere in Delhi U.T.	323,935 (10.84)	167,528 (10.25)	156,407 (11.55)
2. Other States & UTs beyond Delhi U.T.	2,299,249 (76.92)	1,268,038 (77.58)	1,031,211 (76.13)
3. Outside India	365,937 (12.24)	198,965 (12.17)	166,972 (12.33)

It may be further observed from the table XI.2 that percentage of male migrants to total migrants was 54.68 while females formed 45.32 per cent of total migrants in the Delhi U.T. In case of Internal Migrants within the Delhi U.T. the percentage of females migrants (11.55%) was higher than males (10.25%). Again in case of migrants from other States and U.T.s males (77.58%) had a lead over females (76.13%). In case of migrants from outside India the percentage of males (12.17%) and females (12.32%) are almost at par.

We may now further look into the details of migrants to Delhi U.T. from other States and Union Territories with the help of the following table XI.3.

Table XI.3

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
TO DELHI U-T, WITH REFERENCE TO THE LAST RESIDENCE

Place of Last Residence	Total No. of migrants	Percentage to total mi- grants from other (UTs)
1	2	3
Migrants from States & Union Territories beyond Delhi	2299249	100.00
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	13828	0.60
2. Assam	6349	0.28
3. Bihar	91829	3.99
4. Gujarat	12784	0.56
5. Haryana	357709	15.56
6. Himachal Pradesh	49635	2.16
7. Jammu & Kashmir	19329	0.84
8. Karnataka	11328	0.49
9. Kerala	26093	1.13
10. Madhya Pradesh	54649	2.38
11. Maharashtra	40824	1.78
12. Manipur	807	0.03
13. Meghalaya	1535	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Nagaland	.	.	.	497	0.02
15. Orissā	.	.	.	6316	0.27
16. Punjab	.	.	.	224565	9.77
17. Rajasthan	.	.	.	174663	7.60
18. Sikkim	.	.	.	436	0.02
19. Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	34120	1.48
20. Tripura	.	.	.	547	0.02
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	1107680	48.18
22. West Bengal	.	.	.	53708	2.34
Union Territories					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	.	.	350	0.02
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	428	0.02
Chandigarh	.	.	.	7701	0.33
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	51	N
Goa, Daman and Diu	.	.	.	996	0.04
Lakshadweep	.	.	.	39	N
Mizoram	.	.	.	163	0.01
Pondicherry	.	.	.	289	0.01

The above table shows that out of total migrants (2,299,249) from all States and U.Ts, Uttar Pradesh with 1107680 (48.18%) contributed the highest number of migrants to Delhi U.T. with reference to the place of last residence. Next position again is occupied by Haryana with 357709 (15.56%) migrants. Similarly, Punjab with 224,565 (9.77%) and Rajasthan with 174,663 (7.60%), Bihar 91,829 (3.99%), Madhya Pradesh 54,649 (2.38%) occupied 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th positions respectively. But West Bengal with 53708 (2.34%), migrants have jumped over Himachal Pradesh with 49,635 (2.16%) migrants. Similarly, Maharashtra with 40,824 (1.78%) migrants have also jumped over Tamil Nadu with 34,120 (1.48%) migrants, Kerala however, occupies eleventh position with 26,093 (1.13%) migrants. Contribution of all other States and Union Territories was less than 1 per cent of the total migrants.

Reasons of Migration to Delhi U.T.

It will be of great interest to know about the reasons of migration which lead to the movement of population from other States and Union Territories and abroad to the Union Territory of Delhi and also internal migration within this Union Territory. At the 1981 Census broad reasons for migration have been recorded under five heads (i) Employment (ii) Education (iii) Marriage (iv) Family Moved and (v) Others.

Out of total migrants of 2,989,121 including internal migrants within Delhi U.T. and international migrants who had place of their last residence outside India, the highest number was of those who have to move because of the movement of their family. Their number was 1,236,176 which formed 41.36 per cent of the total migrants. Next came Employment with 832,030 (27.83%) migrants. The number of migrants who moved due to marriage was 427,528 (14.30%). Movement reported because of Education aspect was quite less. Their number was 69,510 which formed only 2.33 per cent of the total migrants. For the remaining 423,879 migrants which formed 14.18 per cent of the migrants, reason for migrants was 'other' not forming part of four broad groups discussed above.

We shall now give you sex-wise details of migrants which came to Delhi U.T. from other States and Union Territories of India. Out of the total migrants of 2,989,121 the number of migrants from other States/U.Ts was 2,299,249 which formed 76.92 per cent of the total migrants. Among them males outnumber females migrants. There were 1,268,038 males migrants which formed 55.15 per cent of total migrants from all other States/U.Ts as against 1,031,211 (44.85%) females migrants. Maximum number of migrants who moved into Delhi was because of the reason 'Family Moved'. They formed about 35.90 per cent of the migrants who have moved to Delhi from all other States and U.Ts. Next position with a percentage of 33.78 was those who had migrated to Delhi on account of 'Employment'. They are followed by those who migrated because of 'Marriage' forming 16.31 per cent, and on account of 'Education' only 2.62 per cent migrants migrated to Delhi. For remaining 11.39 per cent

of migrants reason could not be ascertained and formed the group of 'Others'. Looking further into the sex-wise break-up of those migrants we find that amongst the migrants who moved on account of family moved, percentage of males was 53.63 while the percentage of females was 46.37. In case of migrants who had moved to Delhi because of 'Employment' the bulk with a percentage of 85.93, was of males and females have a small share of 14.07 per cent of such migrants. Amongst those who have migrated to Delhi because of 'Marriage' 98.64 per cent were females, only 1.75 per cent were males. In case of migrants on account of Education, males with 61.05 per cent out-numbered, females who had a percentage of 38.95. Almost same is the situation amongst 'Others' migrants where percentage of males and females were 61.84 and 38.16 respectively.

We shall now tell you further details about the States which are main contributor of migrants and reason for their migration to Delhi U.T. Out of the total 2989121 migrants the number of migrants who moved to Delhi from other States and Union Territories was 2,299,249 (1268038-males and 1031211-females). They formed 76.92 per cent of the total migrants. Among them the male migrants with a share of 51.39 per cent had a slight edge over the female migrants (48.61 per cent).

Amongst the States and Union Territories the bulk of migrants (1107680) was from Uttar Pradesh which formed about 48.18 per cent of the total migrants from other States and U.Ts in the country. Of these 419,916 (37.91%) had migrated to Delhi on account of employment. Among them 397151 or 94.58 per cent were males and only 22,765 or 5.42 per cent were females. Of the total migrants, 381048 (34.40%) had migrated to Delhi because of 'Family Moved' and amongst them 160083 (42.01%) were males and 220,965 (57.99%) females. About 14.71 per cent of migrants from Uttar Pradesh were on account of 'Marriage' and bulk of them, comprising of 98.51 per cent, were females and only 1.49 per cent were males. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh who have moved to Delhi on account of 'Education' were only 2.49 per cent of the total migrants from the other States and U.Ts. Among them 72.42 per cent were males and 27.58 per cent

were females. The remaining 10.49 per cent migrants had moved to Delhi on account of 'Other' reasons.

In case of Haryana state which occupies second position in sending migrants to Delhi, the position is slightly different from U.P. In case of Haryana 32.44 per cent of migrants from this state had migrated to Delhi on account of 'Family Moved'. Among them 54.66 per cent were females and 45.34 per cent males. On account of 'Employment' 23.25 per cent migrants from Haryana had moved to Delhi U.T. and of them 92.93 per cent were males and 7.07 per cent females. The percentage of migrants who moved from Haryana to Delhi U.T. for 'Education' was 2.78. 68.60 per cent of them were males and 31.40 per cent females. The remaining 10.48 per cent migrants from Haryana had moved to Delhi on account of 'Other' reasons. Among them 52.31 per cent were males and remaining 47.69 per cent were females.

Punjab and Rajasthan occupy 3rd and 4th position with 224565 (9.77%) and 174,663 (7.60%) migrants respectively. The maximum number of migrants from both these States had moved into Delhi U.T. on account of 'Family Moved', followed by those who moved because of 'Employment', 'Marriage' and Education. In their cases the percentage of migrants who moved in Delhi U.T. on account of 'Other' reasons are 14.51 and 11.17 from Punjab & Rajasthan respectively. The position of migrants from Bihar is quite different as 54.63 per cent of total migrants from Bihar had moved to Delhi on account of 'Employment' and 25.42 per cent on account of 'Family Moved'. The percentage of migrants who moved on account of 'Marriage' and 'Education' was 5.96 and 3.35 respectively. The remaining 10.64 per cent migrants from Bihar had moved into Delhi on account of 'Other reasons'.

The other two states whose share of migrants to Delhi is above 50,000 are Madhya Pradesh (54,649) and West Bengal (53,708). All other States and Union Territories have contributed less than 50,000 migrants to Delhi varying from 49,635 in case of Himachal Pradesh and 39 in case of Union Territory Lakshadweep.

Rural-Urban Components of Migrants

With the help of migration data collected at the 1981 Census, we can study the following types of movements of population.

- (i) Rural to Rural
- (ii) Rural to Urban
- (iii) Urban to Rural
- (iv) Urban to Urban

We shall tell you about each type of above movement of migrants to Delhi U.T. from other States and Union Territories based on the concept of place of last residence.

Rural to Rural

Out of 2,299,249 total migrants from all other States and U.Ts. to Delhi, 1,228,507 (53.59%) were from rural areas. Among them 711,847 (57.94%) were males and 516,660 (42.06%) were females. Again out of the total migrants who migrated to Delhi from rural areas of other States and U.Ts. 112,012 i.e. only 9.12 per cent were enumerated in rural areas of Delhi. Among them, females (72168) out-numbered males (39844). Coming to the reason for migration 50,243 i.e. 44.85 per cent of the migrants who migrated from rural areas of other States and U.Ts. to rural areas of Delhi were on account of 'Marriage'. Of these 49,934 (99.38%) were females and 309 (0.62%) were males. Next come the migrants who migrated on account of 'Employment'. Their number was 27,329. Of these 23,491 (85.96%) were males and 3838 (14.04%) were females. Third position with a numerical strength of 24,002 was occupied by those who moved because of 'Family Movement'. Among them 13277 (55.32%) were males and 10,725 (44.65%) were females. A small number of 2046 migrants came from rural areas to rural areas of Delhi. They comprised of 1412 (69.01%) males and 634 (30.99%) females. Remaining 8,392 migrants came from rural areas of other States and U.Ts. to rural areas of Delhi. Of them 3907 (46.56%) were males and 4485 (53.44%) were females.

Rural to Urban

Out of the total 2299249 migrants from other States and U.Ts. to Delhi U.T., 1058343 (46.03%) were from urban areas. Among them 548925 (51.87%) were males, and 509418 (48.13%) were females. Again, out of these total migrants from urban areas of other States and U.Ts., 14228 (1.34%) were enumerated in rural areas of Delhi. Among these females 7907, out-number males 6321.

Coming to the reasons of migration we find 'Family Moved' was the most dominant reason having 4588 (32.24%) who migrated from rural areas of other States and U.Ts. to urban areas of Delhi. Of these 1986 (43.29%) were males and 2602 (56.71%) were females. Next in order comes the reason of 'Marriage' with 4056 (28.50%) migrants. In this reason is reported total preponderance of females 4032 (99.41%). This is so because the tradition goes that the females have to leave their parents house after marriage. 'Employment' comes as the third important reason with 3332 (23.42%) migrants with an overwhelming excess of male migrants 2968 (89.08%) over females 364 (10.92%). The reason in the category of 'Others' was reported 1917 (13.47%) migrants. The migration from rural areas of other States and U.Ts. to the urban areas of Delhi for the reason of 'Education' is 338 (2.37%) migrants only.

Urban to Rural

Out of the total 2299249 migrants from other States and U.Ts. to Delhi U.T., 1228507 i.e. (53.59%) were from rural areas of Delhi. Among them 711847 (51.87%) were males and 516660 (42.06%) were females. Again out of these total migrants who migrated to Delhi rural areas from urban areas of other States and U.Ts. are 1116496 i.e. 90.88%. Among these males 672,004 out-number females 444492.

Coming to the reason for migration 447379 (40.07%) of the migrants who migrated from urban areas of other States and U.Ts. to rural areas of Delhi were on account of 'Employment'. Of these 421556 (94.23%) were males and females constituted quite smaller number i.e. 25,823 (5.77%). Next in order

come the migrants who migrated on account of 'Family Moved' 380561 (34.09%). The other reasons such as 'Marriages', 'Others' and 'Education' constituted 148216 (13.27%), 111546 (9.99%) and 28793 (2.58%) respectively.

Urban to Urban

As has already been said that out of 2299249 migrants from other States and U.T.s. to Delhi, 1058343 (46.02%) were from urban areas. Of these total migrants who migrated to Delhi from urban areas of other 'States and U.Ts., 1044115 (98.66%) were enumerated in urban areas of Delhi. Among them, males (542604) out-number females (501,511).

Reason-wise, we find that the 'Family Moved' caused 412569 (39.51%) migrants who migrated from the urban areas of other States and U.Ts. to the urban areas of Delhi. 'Employment' is the second reason in order with 294209 (28.18%) migrants. Of these 268089 (91.12%) were males and 26120 (8.88%) were females. The remaining reasons i.e. Marriage, Others and Education respectively caused 171239 (16.40%), 137264 (13.15%) and 28831 (2.76%) migrants to migrate to the urban areas of Delhi from the urban areas of other States and U.Ts.

We have seen from the above discussions that the flow of migrants to Delhi Union Territory is of very high magnitude. As per place of Birth, 45.35 per cent of the Delhi's total population is of those who were born outside Delhi and migrated to Delhi on one account or other. Similarly, according to the concept of 'Place of Last Residence' 48.05 per cent of the Delhi's total population was of those who had place of last residence outside Delhi at the time of 1981 Census. It is high time that some concrete steps are taken by the Government to check and regulate the inflow of population to Delhi, otherwise it is feared that by 2001 the population of Delhi will be around 1.3 crores. Such a situation will further add to the miseries of Delhi residents on account of all-round shortages of water, electricity, milk, vegetables and other essential commodities as Delhi depends.

for all these items on other States. Transport facilities which are still inadequate will further deteriorate and we can imagine the state of affairs that will prevail if these facilities are not increased with the same speed at which the migrants are flowing to Delhi U.T.

CHAPTER XII

HOUSES WE LIVE IN

Not only in human beings, but in animals and birds too, we find the instinct of finding a shelter. You might have seen the nests of weaver bird 'baya' which are snatched from trees and used as decorative pieces in many a drawing rooms. In the pre-historic times, the caves provided shelter to our ancestors. But now, people in our cities and villages live in different type of houses. In villages, we find that people have enough space and every one sets up an improvised house according to his means. But in big cities like Delhi, on account of overwhelming congestion, the position is different. This high degree of congestion has given rise to several slums and jhuggis-jhonpries. And above all, a sizeable proportion of population has no house to live and they take shelter under common verandahs of market places or other public places like railway stations, parks, old ruins etc. The number of houseless persons at the 1981 Census in Delhi Union Territory was 26,870. Their number as also the multiplication of slum areas does show the widening gap between the rate of population growth and availability of dwellings in our territory.

Historically reviewing the housing aspects, we find that Delhi was uprooted many a times and re-inhabited at different places. Historians claim that present day Delhi is just the expansion of Shahjahanabad—the capital city founded by the fifth Mughal ruler in the 17th century. The majestic dignity of Shahjahanabad is no more in sight now. But the grandeur of royal buildings like Red Fort, Fatehpuri Mosque, Jama Masjid, Delhi Gate, the Ajmeri Gate and above all the big and circular wall around Delhi slowly falling down can still be recapitulated.

During the last three centuries (17th to 20th century) Shahjahanabad with an initially estimated 1.5 lakh population has so

swelled to present day Delhi having a population of over 62 lakh, with numerous changes in the style and techniques of construction.

The present day houses in our territory as we see them, are in fact the product of our varied socio-economic conditions and past history. In Delhi a variety of houses can be seen. For instance, in certain posh colonies of New Delhi recently constructed houses catch the eye, while in Old Delhi (area under DMC-Urban) the constructions are i.e., of various types. So far as the uses of houses are concerned they differ from one part to another. For example in the industrial area of Okhla, census houses are mainly used as factories and work-shops, while in Connaught Place the census houses are predominantly used as shops and offices.

Difficulty in defining a House

This wide variation in the type of houses, has always been confusing census authorities to arrive at a uniform definition of a house. Thus, ever since the beginning of the systematic census taking in our country (1872), the concept of house varied from state to state and sometimes from census to census and prevented census authorities to adopt a definition of house at the national level. Now let us read what J. A. Bains, the Census Commissioner of India (1891) writes about the definition of a house.

“The Provincial Census Superintendents were allowed to frame definition of houses to suit the circumstances of different parts of their charge, as the chief aim was administrative, namely to show to the enumerators, what building they are to visit. Till the 1941 Census no uniform definition of a house could be framed for the purposes of census.”

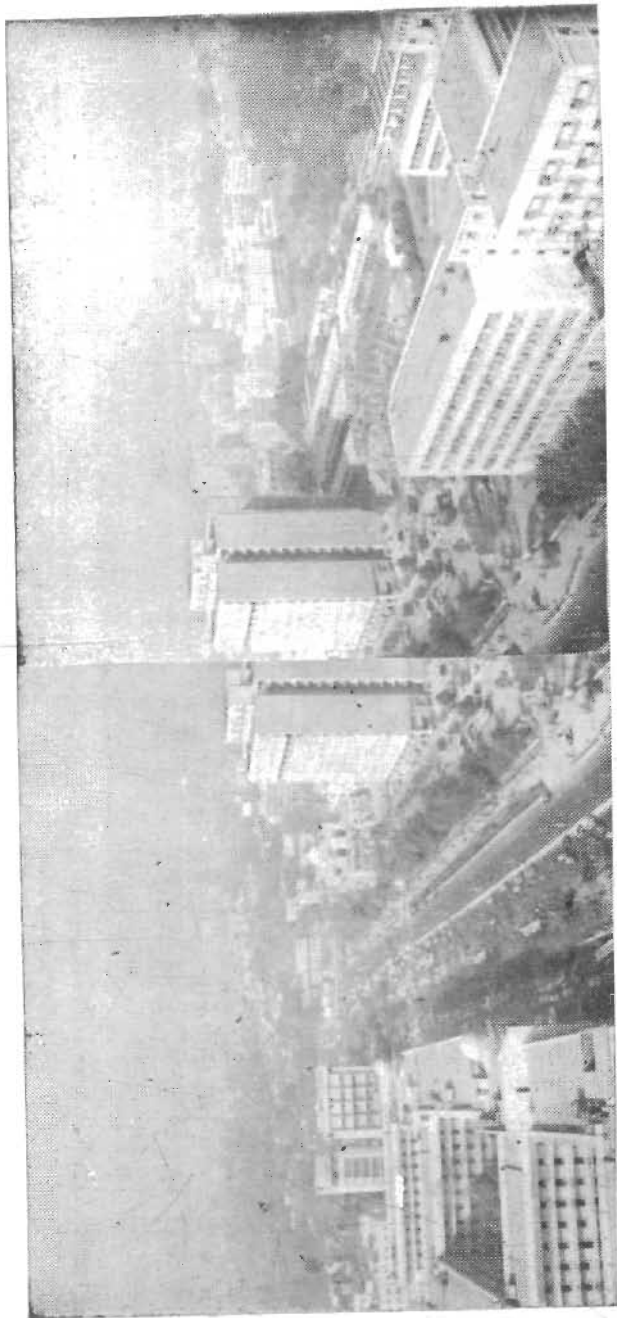
In the post independence period, need for comprehensive housing statistics, attracted much attention. The welfare state took to multi-dimensional development planning through five year plans. In 1950, for the first time in census history, a uniform definition of a house was adopted throughout the country. But no standard Houselisting Schedule was evolved for universal coverage of houses. At the time of 1961 Census, the scope



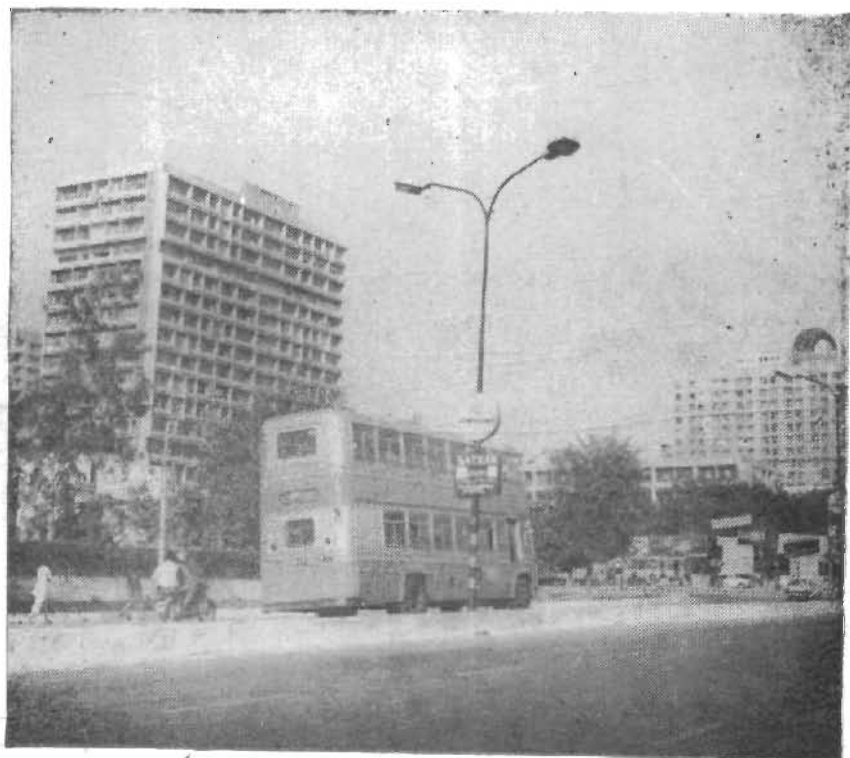
A bird eye view of the houses located across the Yamuna. These have been constructed without any proper lay-out



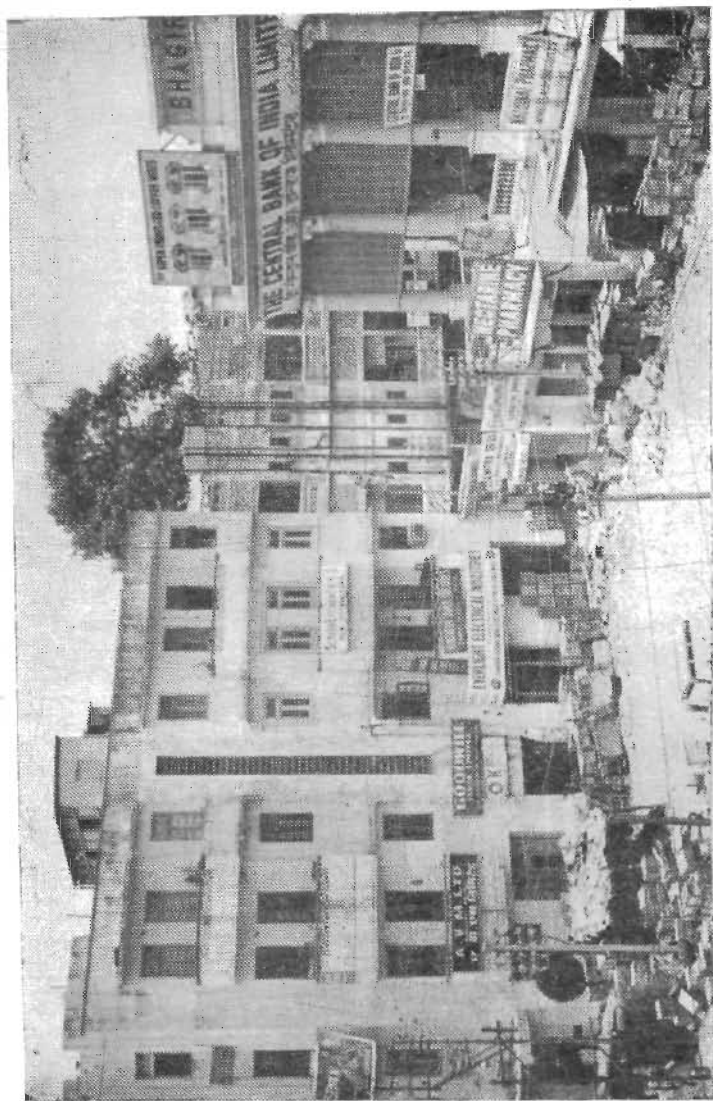
Multi-storey Govt. flats built to accommodate government servants at R.K. Puram



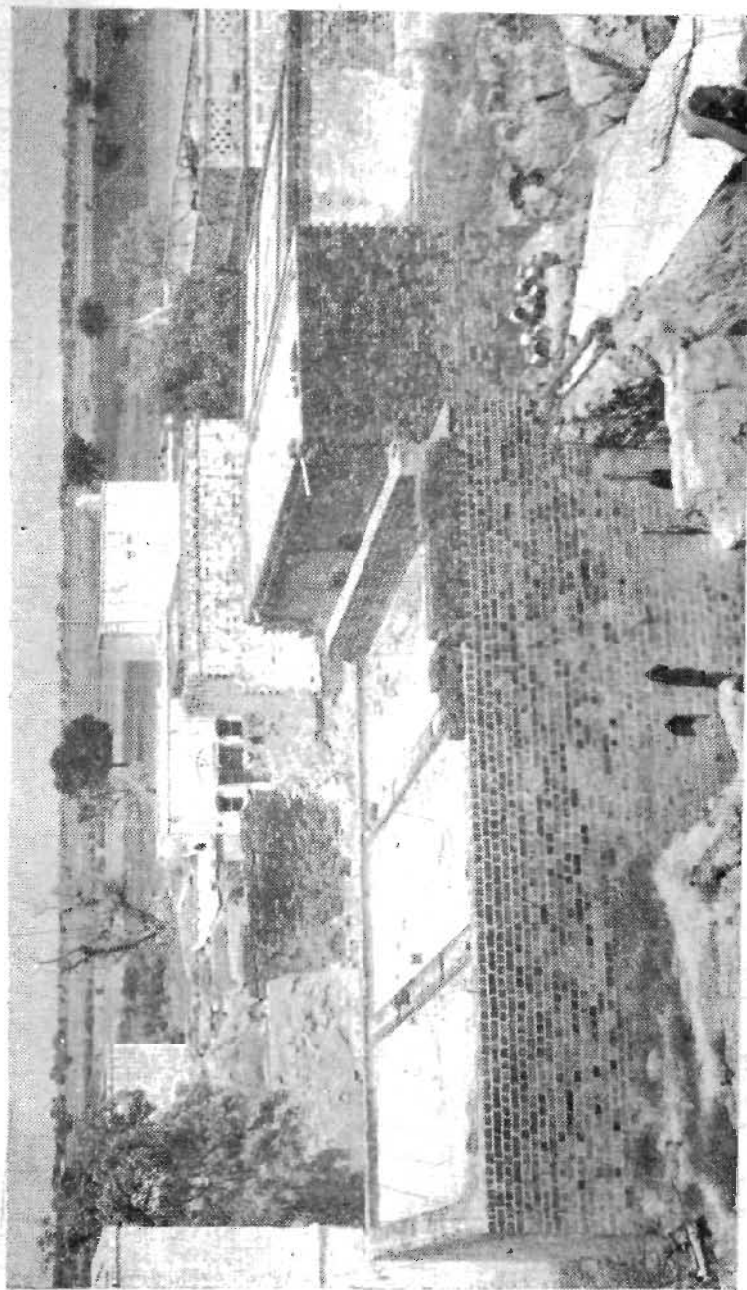
During the last two decades, construction of lofty and multi-storied sky-scrappers was a new introduction in the capital. These two photographs of Indraprastha Estate were taken from the top of Vikas Minar.



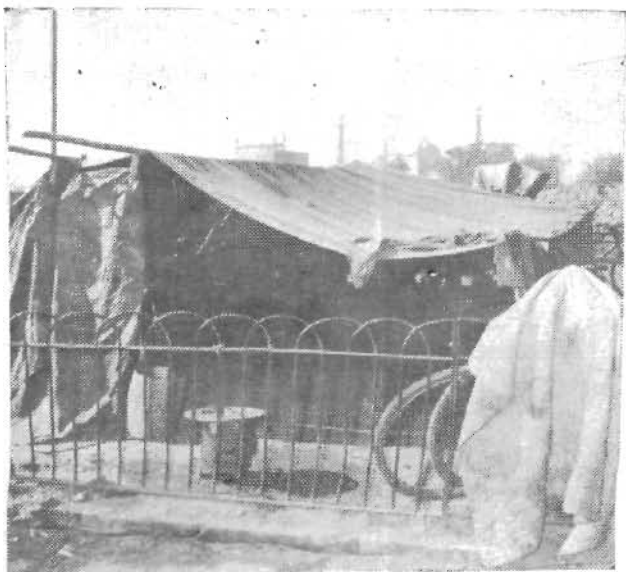
Over growth of population produced an unexhaustable demand for both residential & commercial accommodation. This resulted in construction of multi-storied commercial buildings. The view is of Nehru Palace.



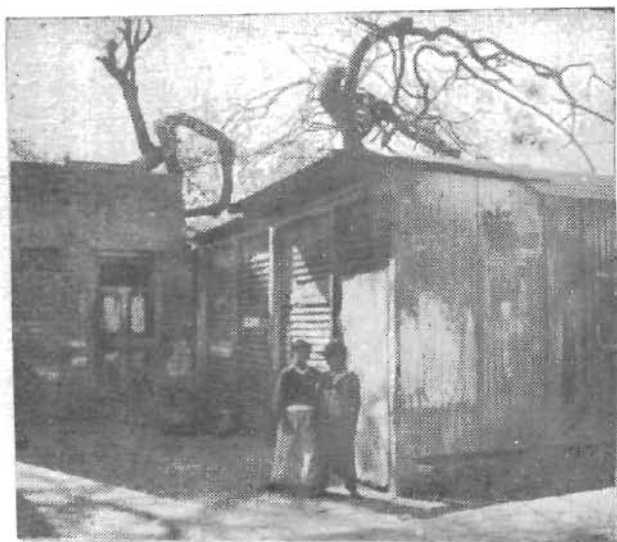
A view of the houses located at Chandni Chowk



An aerial view of the type of houses at Khar Khari Nahar, a village in Delhi U.T.



Such road-side shelters (at Fatehpuri) always confused enumerators, until final definition of a house was evolve.



A typical house built up of wood and tin. House-listing tells us the use to which a house is put.

of housing further enlarged and a Houselisting Schedule was canvassed throughout the country. Since then the Houselisting Operations are regularly conducted by means of a uniform Houselisting Schedule.

As per the 1981 Census, "A Census house is a building or part of building having a separate main entrance from road or common courtyard or staircases etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both".

Houselisting Operations

You may ask as to why we need a rigid definition of a house. Actually, the definition of a house is required for the smooth conduct of houselisting operations. As already stated in Chapter I Houselisting Operation is performed about a year in advance of the actual enumeration. The idea behind the houselisting is to provide a complete frame and the guidelines to enumerators enabling them to ensure full coverage of the area allotted to them. As per census tradition, it is obligatory to prepare some kind of houselisting at the census. Apart from ensuring the full coverage, the houselisting operation has been streamlined to provide reliable statistics on the housing conditions of our country, covering the basic essentials. Thus it can be said that the Indian census, besides highlighting the demographic characteristics also provides basic statistics on housing as well.

The definition of a house largely helps our enumerators to make a clear-cut distinction between a 'census house' and a 'building' when they are on the field. Casually, the words 'building' and 'census house' are used synonymously that not only the lay-man in the street, but even the scholars etc. apparently find no distinction between the building and house. They draw illusionary conclusions without knowing the difference in these two terms. The word 'building' signifies a 'structural Entity' and is generally a single complete structure on the ground. And the word 'census house' signifies a housing unit. A building may have a census house or more than one census houses.

The aspects covered in the 1981 Census houselisting were collecting of the basic data regarding the buildings, the census houses, the uses to which they are put, number of persons normally residing etc.

Household

The term 'household' is very frequently used in census. Here, it would be worthwhile to describe it in some detail. Ordinarily, a household and a family may be considered to be the same. But in reality the census concept of household is wider in scope and coverage than the concept of a family. A family is comprised of persons related by blood, but a census household is as follows 'A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen. The boarding houses, hostels, orphanages, ashrams etc., are called the households of unrelated persons and are categorised as Institutional Households.

Total Number of Houses and Uses to which they are put

Houses as we all know, have numerous uses. But their most common use is for residential purposes. According to the 1980 houselisting operations, the total number of census houses in Delhi U.T. was 1,396,193. We shall now discuss about the various uses to which the census houses are put. Table XII.1 given below furnishes these details :—

Table XII. 1

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES BY USE

S.I No.	Occupied Census houses used as	Number of occupied Census houses in Delhi Union Territory		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
	Total	1307091	85395	1221696
		(100.00%)	(100.00%)	(100.00%)
	1. Residence	1024595	59061	965534
		(78.39%)	(69.16%)	(79.03%)
	2. Shop-cum-Residence	19155	952	18203
		(1.47%)	(1.12%)	(1.49%)

1	2	3	4	5
3. Workshop-cum-Residence including Household Industry	17749 (1.36%)	847 (0.99%)	16907 (1.38%)	
4. Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Homes & Inspection Houses	2099 (0.16%)	49 (0.06%)	2050 (0.17%)	
5. Shops excluding Eating Houses	90354 (6.91%)	2038 (2.39%)	88316 (7.23%)	
6. Business Houses and Offices	16926 (1.29%)	257 (0.30%)	16669 (1.36%)	
7. Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	52877 (4.05%)	2181 (2.55%)	50696 (4.15%)	
8. Restaurants, Sweet meat Shops and Eating places	9688 (0.74%)	293 (0.34%)	9395 (0.77%)	
9. Places of Entertainment & Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding Places of Worship)	882 (0.07%)	366 (0.43%)	516 (0.04%)	
10. Places of Worships (e.g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara etc.)	2532 (0.19%)	240 (0.28%)	2292 (0.19%)	
11. Others	70234 (5.37%)	19111 (22.38%)	51123 (4.19%)	

Source : Series-28, Part VII, Tables on Houses and Disabled Population, 1981-Census, Delhi, Page 9.

It may be observed from the above table that after purely residential use, the next largest category comes under the heading 'shops-excluding eating houses' which includes census houses mainly used for carrying on the wholesale or retail trade. However, the eating houses such as restaurants, hotels, tea shops etc., are excluded. In Delhi (urban), this category occupies the second position with a proportion of 7.23 per cent to the occupied census houses. The corresponding proportion for rural areas is 2.39 per cent. This category is followed by occupied census houses used for 'other' purposes and they number 70,234 or 5.37 per cent. This category includes schools, colleges, medical institutions, petrol pumps, cattle sheds, and godowns etc. The census houses used as factories, workshops and work-sheds account for 52,877 or 4.05 per cent of the occupied Census

houses. Besides these, all other categories exhibit very low proportions and can be seen from the table XII.1.

Houseless Population

No account of this chapter 'Houses we live in' will be complete unless we discuss houseless persons, who have no roof overhead. According to the 1981 Census in our Delhi Union Territory 26,870 persons were recorded as houseless, 5,145 of these were women.

The continuous chain of verandahs in Chandni Chowk, Asaf Ali Road, etc., the stairs of overhead bridges and the spaces below the stairs as well as the platforms and yards in the railway stations, the open parks and the old monuments and mausoleums are the favoured heavens of these roofless people. The presence of so many houseless people in our cities and towns is surely the result of a serious mal-adjustment in our socio-economic life, though the lack of accommodation and resources may be a contributing factor. The following table XII.2 gives details of houseless population for different States and Union Territories.

Table XII-2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1981

State/Union Territory	Houseless Population, 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA* @	2342954	1376512	966442
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	250866	141490	109376
2. Bihar	60184	38544	21640
3. Gujarat	310414	172521	137893
4. Haryana	43698	26565	17133
5. Himachal Pradesh	23929	18244	5685
6. Jammu & Kashmir	10792	5930	4862
7. Karnataka	127750	73674	54076

1	2	3	4
8. Kerala	21746	13622	8124
9. Madhya Pradesh	332437	184535	147902
10. Maharashtra	542457	310900	231557
11. Manipur	128	103	25
12. Meghalaya	335	269	66
13. Nagaland	258	216	42
14. Orissa	50761	29522	21239
15. Punjab	56372	33506	22866
16. Rajasthan	166815	97841	68974
17. Sikkim	1306	941	365
18. Tamil Nadu	57461	32016	25445
19. Tripura	409	249	160
20. Uttar Pradesh	108540	73254	34286
21. West Bengal	132802	88151	44651

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	178	173	5
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3. Chandigarh	4047	3765	282
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1025	587	438
5. Delhi	26870	21725	5145
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	7198	4598	2600
7. Lakshadweep	3	3	—
8. Mizoram	375	328	17
9. Pondicherry	3798	2240	155

Source : Series-1, Part-II-A-(1), India-1981, Page 342.

*Excludes the population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

@ The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan & China where census could not be taken.

It may be seen from the above table XII.2 that there were 2,342,954 houseless persons in the country at the 1981 Census. The maximum contribution of houseless population was in Maharashtra with 542,457 houseless people. Next comes Madhya Pradesh with 332,437 houseless persons followed by Gujarat (310,414), Andhra Pradesh (250,866), Rajasthan (166,815),

West Bengal (132,802), Karnataka (127,750), and Uttar Pradesh (108,540). In all other States and Union Territories, the number of houseless people was less than 1 lakh. Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh did not report of any houseless population and Lakshadweep had least number of 3 houseless persons.

How many of us are Disabled ?

Disability is a curse. Some persons are born disabled while others acquire disability having been victim of displeasing circumstances. In Census jargon these disabled persons are termed as physically handicapped persons. At the 1981 Census, the information on physically handicapped persons was collected after a lapse of 50 years.

There has been a continuing demand for the determination of the number of disabled population in the country, Certain questions were therefore included in the Houselist Form for 1980 which presented for collection of information on the number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb. The intention was to provide a frame on the basis of which further surveys could be carried out.

The collection of information on such a delicate subject is a difficult task. The instructions were issued to the Enumerators to be very polite and tactful while dealing with this question. Emphasis was laid to cover only those handicapped persons who were either totally blind, or totally crippled or totally dumb. Here it would be proper to define these terms.

The term 'totally blind' refers to the incapability of a person for not being able to see anything. A person who was blind of one-eye was not included in this category.

The term 'totally crippled' refers to such persons who have lost their arms or limbs. The loss of arms or legs or all the four limbs refers to loss of both the arms or both the legs. It is not necessary that the disabled should have lost both arms and both legs. The loss of either of these i.e. both arms or both legs would be sufficient for classification as totally crippled. The

loss of only one arm and or one leg would not classify a person as totally crippled. The loss here refers to the inability to use and not necessarily physical absence. Thus, a paralytic who has lost the use of both the legs or both the arms, would be treated as totally crippled, though the legs or arms as such are still physically present.

An attempt is made through table XII.3 given below to bring into sharp focus the number of physically handicapped persons by type of disability in our territory.

Table XII.3

DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS BY DISABILITY

Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Total Dis- abled Persons	No. of disabled persons who are totally		
			Blind	Crippled	Dumb
1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi Union Territory	Total	5,157 (100.00)	1,962 (38.04)	2,158 (41.85)	1,037 (20.11)
	Rural	365 (100.00)	115 (31.51)	151 (41.37)	99 (27.12)
	Urban	4,792 (100.00)	1,847 (38.54)	2,007 (41.88)	938 (19.68)

It is seen from table XII.3 that the three types of disabilities do not have much varying proportions in the rural and urban areas. The proportion of crippled persons to total disabled for Delhi U.T. as a whole, Delhi Rural and Delhi Urban are nearly equal i.e. 41.85 per cent, 41.37 per cent and 41.88 per cent respectively. Totally blind are 38.04 per cent and totally dumb as 20.11 per cent of the total disabled persons.

In rural Delhi, the proportion of blind to total disabled persons is 31.51 and that of dumb is 27.12. In urban Delhi their proportions are 38.54 and 19.58 for the blind and dumb respectively.

CHAPTER XIII

SUMMING UP

Delhi is one of the most ancient and historic city of India. It saw many upheavals during al this lengthy and hectic period of Indian history. The first mention of the population of Delhi is available for the reign of Shahjahan when the population of Delhi is quoted to be around 150,000. After Mughal rule, the British conquered Delhi in 1803. At that time except for Shahjahanabad (walled city), Delhi was nothing but "a large graveyard". On December 12, 1911, King George V announced the shifting of capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi. As a result of this, Secretariat (the main British Government Administration Centre) in the Civil Lines (presently known as the Old Secretariat) was built. Delhi Census Directorate is also located in this Old Secretariat building. In later half of the 19th Century, it saw the coming of railways and postal services.

With the partitioning of the country in 1947, blooded communal riots broke out resulting in mass movement of population across the borders. Nearly five lakhs displaced persons from Pakistan migrated to Delhi alone. As the panic stricken people, driven from Pakistan, began to pour in the city of Delhi, an atmosphere of apprehension and nervousness settled down on the capital. The seat of the Indian Government i.e., Delhi could not escape riots which broke out on September 4, 1947.

After the partition of the country, the modern or present day Delhi started growing all around. The fast pace of urbanisation so started since then, has yet not slowed down even in 1981.

With an area of 1483 Sq. Kms Delhi is the third smalest Union Territory in area in the country after Pondicherry and Chandigarh. However, it is very thickly populated. The

population of Delhi U.T. as on the 1st March 1981 was, 6,220,406 consisting of 3,440,081 males (55.30%) and 2,780,335 (44.70%) females. Delhi U.T. is predominantly urban. Of the total population, 92.73 per cent reside in the urban areas and only 7.27 per cent in the rural areas.

The Delhi Urban Agglomeration comprising Delhi Municipal Corporation (Urban), New Delhi Municipal Committee, the Delhi Cantonment alongwith 22 newly created census towns together had a population of 57.29 lakhs in 1981. It stands third amongst all the Urban Agglomerations of India coming after Calcutta (91.94 Lakh) and Greater Bombay M.Corp. (82.43 lakh). In addition to this, there were 231 villages (including 17 uninhabited) which form the rural area of Delhi U.T. These villages are predominantly concentrated towards the western side touching Haryana. To the east across the Yamuna, it is bounded by Uttar Pradesh. The entire rural area of the territory forms part of two tehsils, Delhi and Mehrauli. Together they cover an area of 879.3 Sq. Kms. and have a population of 4.52 lakhs, spreading over 214 inhabited villages. Delhi accommodates 0.93 per cent of the India's total population and only 0.05 per cent of the total area of the country. In terms of area it occupies 27th position amongst all the States and Union Territories. Amongst all the nine Union Territories of the Indian Union, Delhi stands on the top in population outweighing all the remaining territories. In population, it even surpasses at least 15 States/Union Territories of the country. Chief among them are, Jammu & Kashmir (59.87 lakh), Himachal Pradesh (42.81 lakh), Manipur (14.21 lakh), Meghalaya (13.36 lakh) and Goa, Daman and Diu (10.87 lakh), etc.

According to the 1981 Census, Delhi Union territory has a density of 4194 persons per sq. Km. As such, amongst all the States and Union Territories, Delhi is the most densely populated. However, density of population is not uniform throughout the Union Territory. The rural areas are sparsely populated.

About 507 persons, on an average, are housed in every one Sq. Km. of land in rural areas. It is interesting to note that a good majority of residential buildings in Delhi do not have more than two storeys. In fact, a large number of them are single storeyed. This has been possible on account of availability in the past, of ample land at low price. Thus, until recent years, Delhi had practically, no vertical constructions i.e. multi-storeyed buildings like Bombay and Calcutta. But in the recent past many multi-storeyed buildings, both residential and non-residential have come up and these are on the increase now.

Broadly speaking, our territory with 62 lakh population is somewhat near to Sweden (83 lakh) in population size. Although in area Sweden (4.50 lakh Km²) is more than 300 times bigger than Delhi U.T. (1483 Km²). The population of Delhi U.T. was 4 lakhs at the beginning of this century i.e. in 1901. During the last 80 years the population has shot up by over 15 times. It doubled somewhere during the thirties, quadrupled during the late forties, multiplied 5 times during the early fifties, 6 times during the late fifties, ten-times in seventies and turned fifteen times in 1981. This gives an idea about its rapid growth momentum.

Since partition of the country in 1947, the population of Delhi has increased enormously. It witnessed a growth rate of 53 per cent during the decade 1971-81, being the highest since 1901 except for the decade 1941-51 when a higher growth rate of 90.00% was reached due to influx of refugees from Pakistan. The annual growth rate of the territory 5.30 per cent in sharp contrast to all India rate 2.45 per cent (excluding Assam) is already abnormally high. For working out the estimated future population of Delhi it is normally taken that the population will increase at the same growth rate of 5.30 per cent every year. But generally, it does not happen so, as the population is dynamic and it is likely to vary at each coming year. Hence, it is unbelievable that a fixed number of persons will be added at the end of next ten or twenty years. Besides, the addition made in one-year will also grow in the

next. Thus, the growth rate develops at the pattern of compound interest. What would be the population of Delhi at 2001, has become the subject of hot discussion, of many demographers, population experts and even fictitious story tellers? But of all these speculators we believe in the estimates of 'Expert Committee on Population Projections' which works under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General, India. It is claimed by the Committee experts that the population of Delhi U.T. by 2001 A.D. will be around 1.32 crore i.e. about double the population which we had at 1981 Census. What would happen then? We would require by then, double the amount of everything we need today, double the capacity of schools, colleges, public transport system, courts, hospitals and what not. Thus, Delhi is now passing through a phase of threatening population explosion.

Since 1901 to 1981, the urban population of Delhi has multiplied by nearly 27 times, from 214,000 to 5,768,000 in 1981. Consequently, the proportion of urban population in the total population has gone up by 82 per cent to 93 per cent during the last 30 years. In the process of this multiplication, factors responsible have been (i) its becoming the capital of India in 1912; (ii) the huge influx of displaced persons from Pakistan after 1947, (iii) multiplication and intensification of services during the post independence era, (iv) its continuing to be the capital of Indian Union; and (v) growing industrialisation particularly in the field of small scale industries and emerging as main distribution centre for industrial and non-industrial goods during the last three decades.

Delhi Union Territory has a sex ratio of 808 which in other words, shows a deficit of 192 females per 1,000 males. Since 1901, the sex ratio of 862 has continuously deteriorated till 1941, when it turned as low as 715. Thereafter it has gradually shown improvement upto 1981. Kerala is the only state in our country, where sex ratio (1032) has been favourable to females.

As regards age-structure, Delhi has more proportion of young population than country as a whole and slightly lower

proportions among infants and children, middle aged and old persons as may be seen from table XIII.1 given below :

Table XIII.1

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS, 1981

Age Group	India	Delhi
(i) Infants & Children (0-14)	39.55	35.55
(ii) Youngmen & Women (15-39)	38.09	45.25
(iii) Middleaged Persons (40-59)	15.82	14.61
(iv) Old Persons (60+)	6.49	4.48

The dependency ratio of Delhi U.T. is 67 which is comparatively lower than that of all India (87). It means that for every 100 persons capable of working there are 67 dependants to be supported in Delhi U.T.

The high growth rate of population of Delhi is largely due to the exorbitantly high inflow of migrants. Of the three components of population increase, births, deaths and migration, the last one i.e., migration plays a dominant role. At the 1981 Census, out of the total population of 62 lakh, the number of those who had been born elsewhere i.e., outside Delhi U.T. was 28 lakh. These migrants formed 45.35 per cent of the total population of Delhi. Similarly, according to another concept of place of last residence the number of migrants was 2,989,121 which formed 48.05 per cent of the Delhi's total population. The growth trend indicates that the population of Delhi U.T. may be around 93 lakh by 1991.

Delhi ranked first in literacy in 1961, third in 1971 and now again third in 1981 amongst all the States and Union Territories. The general literacy rate has increased from 56.6 per cent in 1971 to 61.64 per cent in 1981. Literacy rates of 62.64 per cent in urban and 47.56 per cent in the rural areas have been registered in the 1981 Census. Males & females literacy rates are

68.40 per cent and 53.07 per cent respectively. It is gratifying that the females have done better than males in respect of literacy growth rate, which in their case stands at 70.90 per cent, while that of males 63.69 per cent during the decade 1971-81.

Data on religious persuasions provides an interesting picture for both the laymen and the scholars alike. At the 1981 Census unlike previous censuses, the information compiled is for Household population by the religion of the head of the household through the household schedules. The figures have been arrived at for each of the six major religious communities only. In Delhi Hindus predominate with a population of 52.00 lakh (83.60%); followed by Muslims 4.82 lakh (7.75%), Sikh 3.94 lakh (6.33%), Jains 74 thousand (1.19%), Christians 62 thousand (0.99%), Buddhists 7 thousand (0.11%) and others 1 thousand (0.02%).

The distribution of 1981 Census household population by language revealed that out of every 10,000* persons, the speakers of Hindi were 7,629 forming an absolute majority, followed by Punjabi (1317 speakers), Urdu (588 speakers) and Bengali (105 speakers). The speakers of all other languages on the basis of languages mainly spoken in the household represented minor proportions.

There are 36 Scheduled Castes notified for Delhi Union Territory. Their number form 18.03 per cent of the total population and their number is 11.22 lakh according to 1981 Census. In rural areas they form 23.00 per cent of the total rural population and in urban areas 17.64 per cent. Among the Scheduled Castes, the highest number of 4.11 lakh is of 'Chamar' caste which forms about one-third of the entire scheduled castes population of this Union Territory. They are followed by 'Chuhra. (Balmiki)' whose number is about 2.24 lakh or about one-sixth of the total scheduled castes population of this territory. Males scheduled castes literacy have improved from 39.22% in 1971 to 51.21% in 1981. The scheduled castes

* Excluding institutional household population

females have made equally good corresponding stride from 14.32% in 1971 to 25.89% in 1981 in the field of literacy. The percentage of main workers amongst scheduled castes was 30.21% and for general population it was 31.93 per cent of the total population. These are nearly balanced. Even in industrial category-wise distribution of Scheduled Castes and general population nothing unusual is noticed.

About 32 per cent of our population is of workers and the rest over two-third are non-workers. These non-workers are mainly housewives, aged persons, children, dependants, beggars and job seekers etc. The work participation on the basis of main activity amongst males was 52.47 per cent and for females only 6.52 per cent. Of all workers, 31.16 per cent are engaged in other services, 28.64 per cent in manufacturing including Household Industry, 21.16 per cent in Trade & Commerce; 9.00 per cent in Transport, Storage and Communications; 2.56 per cent in Agriculture; 0.83 per cent in Animal Husbandry etc., and 0.42 per cent in Mining & Quarrying. Delhi (urban) as a whole remained in 1981 as a bi-functional town with character Industrial-cum-Service.

These are some of the basic population characteristics, which bring into sharp focus the magnitude of population momentum. The greatest problem confronting our territory is very high growth rate of population. Threatening population explosion is before us. This imposes a strong constraint on the social and economic well-being of our people.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Universal)

CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code (.....) St. No. of Household { }

1 Name	8 Religion
2 Relationship to head	9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)
3 Male (1)/Female (2)	10 Name of caste/tribe
4 Age	11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2)
5 Marital status	12 Educational attainment
6 Mother tongue	13 Attending school/college, Yes (1)/No (2)
7 Two other languages known	

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2)

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No
15B 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW)

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment

(ii) Description of work

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service

(iv) Class of worker

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2)

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

INDIVIDUAL SLIP
(Sample)

CONFIDENTIAL

1 Birth place

- (a) Place of birth
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

2 Last residence

- (a) Place of last residence
- (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)
- (c) District
- (d) State/Country

3 Reasons for migration from place

of last residence (Code)^a

4 Duration of residence at the village or

town of enumeration

5 For all ever-married women only

- (a) Age at marriage
- (b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during
last one year

^aEmployment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

Location Code

Serial number of household(Col. 7 of abridged household)

Type of household, whether institutional or houseless.

1. Name of head of household

2. Religion of the head of household

3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1) If scheduled tribe write (2)

4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household

5. Language mainly spoken in the household

g. Does the household live in owned house? Yes (1)/No (2)

7. If 'No' in 6, does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration? Yes (1)/No (2)

8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(c) WALL

Grocs, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1)	Mud (2)	Unburnt bricks (3)	Wood (4)	Burnt bricks (5)	G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6)
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Stone (7)	Cement concrete (8)	Ekra (9)	Others (0)
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(b) ROOF	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1)	Tiles, slate or shingle (2)	Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3)

Asbestos cement sheets (4)	Brick, stone and lime (5)	Stone (6)	Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7)	Others (8)
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(c) FLOOR	Mud (1)	Wood/planks (2)	Bamboo or logs (3)	Brick, stone and lime (4)	Cement (5)	Mosaic/tiles (6)	Others (7)
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FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(b) Drinking water supply. (i) Source :

(ii) Within premises (1) Outside premises (2)

Electricity - Yes (1) No (2)

Number of living rooms in occupation of household

Number of married couples usually living in the household

13. If 'Yes' in 12, category

Owned (1)	Rented (2)	Owned and rented (3)
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at various, either local means or variance

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log p(\mathbf{y}_i | \theta) \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log p(\mathbf{y}_i | \theta) \right)^2$$

$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log p(\mathbf{y}_i | \theta) \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \log p(\mathbf{y}_i | \theta) \right)^2$

Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of non-11-Population Record)

The image is a vertical scan of a dark, textured surface, likely a book cover or a piece of paper. It features a dark, mottled background with some lighter, irregular patches. Near the top right corner, there is a small, light-colored rectangular area that appears to be a label or a piece of tape. The overall appearance is grainy and somewhat blurry, suggesting a low-quality scan or a photograph of a physical document.

• For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

Part II: Population

Checked with reference to individual slip
 Compiler

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

[illegible]

Checked and found correct

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.
- 2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.
- 3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.
- 4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.
- 5 Enter serial number of mother if present in the household against her son and daughter aged 10 years and below.
- 6 While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.
- 7 Write legibly.
- 8 Do not do overwriting.
- 9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.
- 10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.
- 11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.
- 12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.
- 13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.
- 14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.
- 15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.
- 16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.

APPENDIX II

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. *Village*

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise several hamlets but the entire village has been treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognised boundaries within each forest range officer's beat was treated as one unit (village).

2. *Town*

The following criteria were adopted for treating a place as town :

- (a) All statutory towns, i.e. all places with a municipal corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) Seventy five per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity; and
 - (iii) A density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Km. (1,000 per sq. mile).

The workers in occupations of fishing, livestock, hunting, logging, plantations and orchards, etc. (falling in industrial category III) were treated as coming under non-agricultural activities in 1961 and 1971 Censuses but in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as agricultural activities for the purposes of criteria (ii) above.

3. *Urban agglomeration*

Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. come up outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining it. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they formed a continuous spread with the adjoining town, it would only be realistic to treat them as urban, such settlements have been termed as outgrowths (O.G.), and may cover a whole village, or part of a village. Two or more towns may also be contiguous to each other. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit and called 'Urban agglomeration'. An urban agglomeration, therefore, constitutes :

- (a) A city or town with contiguous outgrowth(s), the outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages; or
- (b) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowth(s); or
- (c) a city with one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

4. *Census house*

A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. used, or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

5. *Household*

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated household are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, etc. These are called institutional households.

6. *Sex Ratio*

Females per one thousand males.

7. *Density*

Population per Sq. Km.

8. *Age*

Total years completed by the person last birthday.

9. *Never married*

A person who has never been married at any time before.

10. *Currently married*

A person whose marriage is subsisting with spouse living. It may be his/her first marriage or subsequent marriage. The persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and persons in stable de facto union are also considered as currently married.

11. *Widowed*

A person whose husband or wife is dead and who has not been married again.

12. *Divorced or separated*

A person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried.

13. *Literate*

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less are treated as illiterates even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

14. *Literacy rate*

The number of literates per hundred population of a particular sex and age group.

15. *Educational level*

The highest educational level attained by the person is recorded, alongwith both technical and general qualifications. For graduate or post-graduate, the major subject is also recorded.

16. *Work*

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

17. *Main worker*

A person who had worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration, i.e. one who was engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days or six months or more during the year.

18. *Marginal worker*

A person who worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration but did not work for the major part of the year, i.e., one who worked for less than 183 days or six months.

19. *Non-worker*

A person who had not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.

20. *Cultivator*

A person is a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

Cultivation includes ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc. but does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchard or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

21. *Agricultural labourer*

A person who works in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share of crop is regarded as agricultural labourer. Such a person has no risk in cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

22. *Household industry*

An industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban area. The household industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory and should be engaged in production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods.

23. *Work participation rate*

The number of main workers per hundred population of a particular sex.

24. *Migrant*

A person whose birth place/last residence is different from the village or town of enumeration.

25. *Child-woman ratio*

Number of children in the age group 0-4 per thousand females in the age group 15-49.

26. *Expectation of life at birth*

Average number of years, a new born child is expected to live (under current mortality conditions).

27. *Crude birth rate*

Number of live births in a year per thousand population.

28. *Crude death rate*

Number of deaths in a year per thousand population.

29. *Infant mortality rate*

Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per thousand live births of the same year.

30. *Age specific fertility rate*

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of a particular age-group.

31. *Age-sex specific mortality rate*

The number of deaths during the last year per 1000 population of a particular sex age-group.

32. *Childbearing years*

The reproductive age span of women, arbitrarily assumed for statistical purposes to be 15–44 years in the U.S. In other countries, the range is often set at 15–49 years.

33. *Dependency ratio*

The ratio of the economically dependent part of the population to the productive part; arbitrarily defined as the ratio of the elderly (those 65 years and over) plus the young (those under 15 years of age) to the population in the “working ages” (those 15–64 years of age).

34. *Net reproduction rate (NRR)*

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or group of women) if she passed through her lifetime from birth conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. This rate is similar to the gross reproduction rate, but takes into account that some women will die before completing their childbearing years. An NRR of 1.00 means each generation of mothers is having exactly enough daughters to replace itself in the population. See gross reproduction rate, total fertility rate, and replacement level fertility.

APPENDIX III
IMPORTANT TABLES
Table—1
DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901

India/State/ Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation		Males	Females
				4	5		
INDIA ‡	2	3				6	7
	1901	238,396,327				120,791,301	117,358,672
	1911	252,093,390	+13,697,063	..	+5.75	128,385,368	123,708,022
	1921	251,321,213	-772,177	-0.31	-0.31	128,546,225	122,774,988
	1931	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+11.00	+11.00	142,929,689	135,788,921
	1941	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+14.22	+14.22	163,685,302	154,690,267
	1951	361,088,090	+42,420,485	+13.31	+13.31	185,528,462	175,559,628
	1961	439,234,771	+77,682,873	+21.51	+21.51	226,293,201	212,941,570
	1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80	+24.80	284,049,276	264,110,376
	1981	685,184,692	+137,025,040	+25.00	+25.00	354,397,884	330,786,808
Delhi	1901	405,819				217,921	187,898
	1911	413,851	+8,032	+1.98	+1.98	230,865	182,986
	1921	488,452	+74,601	+18.03	+18.03	281,777	206,675
	1931	636,246	+147,794	+30.26	+30.26	369,497	266,749
	1941	917,939	+281,693	+44.27	+44.27	535,236	382,703
	1951	1,744,072	+826,133	+50.00	+50.00	986,538	757,534
	1961	2,658,612	+914,540	+52.44	+52.44	1,489,378	1,169,234
	1971	4,065,698	+1,407,086	+52.93	+52.93	2,257,515	1,808,183
	1981	6,220,406	+2,154,708	+53.00	+53.00	3,440,081	2,780,325

*1981 figures of India include the projected population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

‡The population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population. The population of the state for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted with reference to the present censused area of the state which excludes territories currently under the illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Source : Series-1, India, Part-II A (1), 1981 Census, pages 573 & 583.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—2

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (00's) BY SEX AS ON 1st MARCH, 1981-2001,
UNION TERRITORY DELHI

India/State/ Union/Territor	Persons		1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
	Males	Females					
	Sex Ratio	Growth					
	Rate						
	1	2					
Delhi	.	P	6,220.4	7,628.0	9,255.1	11,138.8	13,264.1
	'	M	3,440.1	4,189.4	5,065.7	6,082.0	7,226.7
		F	2,780.3	3,438.6	4,189.4	5,056.8	6,037.4
		SR	1237	1218	1209	1203	1197
		GR	—	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5

Source : A Hand Book of Population Statistics, by R.G. India, Issued on the first Data Users' Conference for 1991—Census, April 18-20, 1988, page 204.

Note : 1. S.R. stands for Sex Ratio (males per 1,000 females).

2. G.R. stands for average annual exponential rate of growth (per cent).

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—3

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

State/Union Territory/District	1	2	Area in Sq. Km.	3	4	Number of villages		Number of towns
						Inhabited	Uninhabited	
INDIA@&	.	Total	3,208,825.0		215	557,137	48,087	3,949
	.	Rural	3,065,421.8\$		172	557,137	48,087	..
	.	Urban	52,564.2\$		2,998	..	..	3,949
Delhi	.	Total	1,483.0		4,194	214	17	30
	.	Rural	891.1		507	214	17	..
	.	Urban	519.9		9,745	..	..	30

@Excludes the area and population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

& Area figures include the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan : 5,180 Sq. Km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq. Km. under illegal occupation of China.

\$ Excludes Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.

Source : Series-1, India, Part II-A(i), by R.G. India 1981 Census, page 72 & 78.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—4

POPULATION AND SEX RATIO OF MILLION PLUS CITIES, 1981

Urban agglomeration/ City	Number of households	Total population					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Calcutta (U.A.)	1,746,839	.	.	9,194,018	5,162,231	4,031,787	781
2. Greater Bombay (M. Corp.)	1,624,535	.	.	8,243,405	4,652,646	3,590,759	772
3. Delhi (U.A.)	1,133,171	.	.	5,729,283	3,168,601	2,560,682	808
4. Madras (U.A.)	834,288	.	.	4,289,347	2,222,307	2,067,040	930
5. Bangalore (U.A.)	522,369	.	.	2,921,751	1,541,397	1,380,354	896
6. Ahmadabad (U.A.)	471,677	.	.	2,548,057	1,363,145	1,184,912	869
7. Hyderabad (U.A.)	433,640	.	.	2,545,836	1,326,603	1,219,233	919
8. Pune (U.A.)	322,998	.	.	1,686,109	896,875	789,234	880
9. Kanpur (U.A.)	305,882	.	.	1,639,064	908,707	730,357	804
10. Nagpur (U.A.)	234,616	.	.	1,302,066	681,671	620,395	910
11. Jaipur (U.A.)	184,425	.	.	1,015,160	545,462	469,698	861
12. Lucknow (U.A.)	183,010	.	.	1,007,604	550,106	457,498	832

Source : A Hand Book of Population Statistics Issued on the first Data Users' Conference for 1991 Census, April 18-20, 1988
page 152.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
Table—5
LITERATE PERSONS IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES, 1981

State/ Union Territory	Total Population			Literate							
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		Males		Females		%age to total	%age to total
				Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total	Number	%age to total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11
INDIA†	665,287,849	343,930,423	321,357,426	241,031,849	100·00	161,285,568	100·00	79,746,281	100·00		
States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	27,108,922	26,440,751	16,034,818	6·65	10,642,377	6·60	5,392,441	6·76		
2. Bihar	69,914,734	35,930,560	33,984,174	18,321,004	7·60	13,691,472	8·49	4,629,532	5·81		
3. Gujarat	34,085,799	17,552,640	16,533,159	14,895,844	6·18	9,555,269	5·92	5,340,575	6·70		
4. Haryana	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	4,669,898	1·94	3,330,658	2·07	1,339,240	1·68		
5. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	2,169,931	2,110,887	1,818,287	0·75	1,154,281	0·72	664,006	0·83		
6. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	3,164,660	2,822,729	1,596,776	0·66	1,148,569	0·71	448,207	0·56		
7. Karnataka	37,135,714	18,922,627	18,213,087	14,282,717	5·93	9,236,276	5·73	5,046,441	6·33		
8. Kerala	25,453,680	12,527,767	12,925,913	17,924,732	7·44	9,428,092	5·85	8,496,640	10·65		
9. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,344	26,886,305	25,292,539	14,544,568	6·03	10,617,302	6·58	3,927,266	4·92		
10. Maharashtra	62,784,171	32,415,126	30,369,045	29,020,806	12·29	19,056,503	11·82	10,564,303	13·25		
11. Manipur	1,420,953	721,006	699,947	587,618	0·24	384,231	0·24	203,387	0·26		
12. Meghalaya	1,335,819	683,710	652,109	455,191	0·19	259,024	0·16	196,167	0·25		

†Excludes Population of Assam.

Table—5 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Nagaland	774,930	415,910	359,020	329,878	0.14	208,195	0.13	121,683	0.15
14.	Orissa	26,370,271	13,309,786	13,060,485	9,027,205	3.75	6,268,643	3.89	2,758,562	3.46
15.	Punjab	16,788,915	8,937,210	7,851,705	6,860,349	2.85	4,234,878	2.61	2,645,471	3.32
16.	Rajasthan	34,261,862	17,854,154	16,407,708	8,354,117	3.47	6,481,156	4.02	1,872,961	2.35
17.	Sikkim	316,385	172,440	143,945	107,738	0.04	75,779	0.05	31,959	0.04
18.	Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	24,487,624	23,920,453	22,637,659	9.39	14,267,331	8.85	8,370,328	10.50
19.	Tripura	2,053,058	1,054,846	998,212	864,799	0.36	545,401	0.34	319,398	0.40
20.	Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	58,819,276	52,042,737	30,105,260	12.49	22,798,451	14.14	7,306,809	9.16
21.	West Bengal	54,580,647	28,560,901	26,019,746	22,344,153	9.27	14,473,045	8.97	7,871,108	9.87
Union Territories										
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	107,261	81,480	97,321	0.04	62,983	0.04	34,338	0.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	339,322	292,517	131,333	0.05	98,211	0.06	33,122	0.04
3.	Chandigarh	451,610	255,278	196,332	292,580	0.12	176,130	0.11	116,450	0.15
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	52,515	51,161	27,655	0.01	19,072	0.01	8,583	0.01
5.	Delhi	6,220,406	3,440,081	2,780,325	3,828,326	1.59	2,352,883	1.46	1,475,443	1.85
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	548,450	538,280	615,752	0.26	359,731	0.22	256,021	0.32
7.	Lakshadweep	40,249	20,377	19,872	22,165	0.01	13,293	0.01	8,872	0.01
8.	Mizoram	493,757	257,239	236,518	295,685	0.12	165,812	0.10	129,873	0.16
9.	Pondicherry	604,471	304,561	299,910	337,615	0.14	200,520	0.12	137,095	0.17

Source: Series-I Part-II: B(i) by R.G. India page 5 to 21.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—6

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION IN STATES/UNION TERRITORIES BY RELIGION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

India/State/ Union Territory	Persons									
	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Other Religions & Persuasions	not stated	Religion stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10
INDIA*	665,287,849	549,724,717	75,571,514	16,174,498	13,078,146	4,719,900	3,192,572	2,766,285		60,217
States										
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	47,525,681	4,533,700	1,433,327	16,222	12,930	18,642	851		8,320
2. Bihar	69,914,734	58,011,070	9,874,993	740,186	77,704	3,003	27,613	1,179,878		287
3. Gujarat	34,085,799	30,518,500	2,907,744	132,703	22,438	7,550	467,768	15,683		13,413
4. Haryana	12,922,618	11,547,676	523,536	12,215	802,230	761	35,482	680		38
5. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	4,099,706	69,613	3,954	52,209	52,629	1,046	594		1,067
6. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	1,930,448	3,843,451	8,481	133,675	69,706	1,576	44		8
7. Karnataka	37,135,714	31,852,029	4,163,691	733,500	6,401	42,251	284,508	12,901		433
8. Kerala	25,453,680	14,801,347	5,409,687	5,233,865	1,295	223	3,605	499		3,159
9. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	48,504,575	2,501,919	351,972	143,020	75,312	444,960	155,692		1,394
10. Maharashtra	62,784,171	51,109,457	5,805,785	796,464	107,255	3,946,149	939,392	74,386		6,283
11. Manipur	1,420,953	853,180	99,327	421,702	992	473	975	35,490		8,814

*Excludes Population of Assam.

Table—6 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Meghalaya	1,335,819	240,831	41,434	702,854	1,674	2,739	542	344,215	1,530
13. Nagaland	774,930	111,266	11,806	621,590	743	517	1,153	27,852	3
14. Orissa	26,370,271	25,161,725	422,266	480,426	14,270	8,028	6,642	273,596	3,318
15. Punjab	16,788,915	6,200,195	168,094	184,934	10,199,141	799	27,049	7,658	1,045
16. Rajasthan	34,261,862	30,603,970	2,492,145	39,568	492,818	4,427	624,317	3,543	1,074
17. Sikkim	316,385	212,780	3,241	7,015	322	90,848	108	1,987	84
18. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	43,015,546	2,519,947	2,798,048	4,395	735	49,564	16,972	1,870
19. Tripura	2,053,058	1,834,218	138,529	24,872	285	54,806	297	27	24
20. Uttar Pradesh	110,862,013	92,365,968	17,657,735	162,199	458,647	54,542	141,549	20,339	1,034
21. West Bengal	54,580,647	42,007,159	11,743,259	319,670	49,054	156,296	38,663	263,414	3,132
Union Territories									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	188,741	121,793	16,188	48,274	991	127	11	231	1,126
2. Arunachal Pradesh	631,839	184,732	5,073	27,306	1,231	86,483	42	326,000	972
3. Chandigarh	451,610	339,920	9,115	4,470	95,370	454	1,889	264	128
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	103,676	99,072	1,932	2,025	11	189	372	68	7
5. Delhi	6,220,406	5,200,432	481,802	61,609	393,921	7,117	73,917	1,081	527
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	716,169	48,461	318,249	1,380	302	602	562	1,005
7. Lakshadweep	40,249	1,799	38,173	266	—	—	—	—	11
8. Mizoram	493,757	35,245	2,205	413,840	421	40,429	11	1,606	—
9. Pondicherry	604,471	517,228	36,663	49,914	31	75	277	172	111

Source : Series-28, paper I of 1981, Delhi, 1981-Census, Household population by Religion of head of Household, pages 5 to 10.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)
Table - 7
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS OF EACH SEX INTO BROAD INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES
IN DELHI/INDIA, 1981

Delhi/India	Persons Males Females	Total main workers	Cultivators (I)	Agricultural labourers (II)	Household industry- manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs [V (a)]	Other workers [III, IV, V, (b) and VI to IX]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	Persons	100.00	41.58	24.94	3.47	30.01
	Males	100.00	43.70	19.56	3.18	33.56
	Females	100.00	33.20	46.18	4.59	16.03
Delhi	Persons	100.00	1.75	0.81	1.69	95.75
	Males	100.00	1.78	0.77	1.69	95.76
	Females	100.00	1.44	1.25	1.68	95.63

Source : Part II-B (i), India 1981, pages XXXV & XXXVIII.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—8

PROPORTIONS OF MARGINAL WORKERS TO MAIN WORKERS, 1981

Description of workers	Total Rural Urban	Marginal and Main Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Marginal workers	T	15,793 (0·80)	6,865 (0·38)	8,928 (4·92)
	R	7,494 (5·81)	2,130 (1·83)	5,364 (43·47)
	U	8,299 (0·45)	4,735 (0·28)	3,564 (2·11)
Main workers	T	1,986,399 (100·00)	1,805,100 (100·00)	181,299 (100·00)
	R	128,854 (100·00)	116,514 (100·00)	12,340 (100·00)
	U	1,857,545 (100·00)	1,688,586 (100·00)	168,959 (100·00)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentages of marginal workers to total main-workers.

Source : 1981 PCA, Part II-B(1)-1981—India, pages 596 & 599.

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

Table—9

STATES & UNION TERRITORIES ARRANGED IN DESCENDING
ORDER OF THEIR 1981 FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Female work participation rate			
		1981	Rank in 1981	1971	Rank in 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nagaland	42.45	1	45.24	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.55	2	51.28	1
3.	Sikkim	34.69	3	41.85	3
4.	Manipur	34.59	4	23.62	8
5.	Meghalaya	33.29	5	34.57	6
6.	Mizoram	32.33	6	39.46	4
7.	Andhra Pradesh	27.02	7	24.16	7
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.14	8	38.96	5
9.	Maharashtra	23.98	9	19.70	10
10.	Tamil Nadu	22.36	10	15.09	13
11.	Madhya Pradesh	22.35	11	18.65	11
12.	Karnataka	18.95	12	14.20	14
13.	Himachal Pradesh	18.71	13	20.79	9
14.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15.05	14	15.40	12
15.	Kerala	12.77	15	13.49	16
16.	Gujarat	11.03	16	10.26	18
17.	Pondicherry	11.03	17	10.94	17
18.	Orissa	10.70	18	6.81	21
19.	Rajasthan	9.32	19	8.34	20
20.	Bihar	9.06	20	8.88	19
21.	Tripura	8.95	21	4.83	24
22.	Chandigarh	8.93	22	5.70	23
23.	Delhi	6.52	23	4.75	25
24.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.91	24	3.86	28
25.	West Bengal	5.81	25	4.43	27
26.	Lakshadweep	5.58	26	3.60	15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5.39	27	6.71	22
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.07	28	4.53	26
29.	Haryana	4.69	29	2.41	29
30.	Punjab	2.27	30	1.18	30

Note : Female work participation rate, 1981 is not given for Assam.
Source : Part-II-B(1) India—1981, page No. XXXIV.

POPULATION BY FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP AND SEX
UNION TERRITORY/DISTRICT—DELHI

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	3,440,081	2,780,325	249,833	202,373	3,190,248	2,577,952
0—4	384,130	362,138	33,053	30,778	351,078	331,360
5—9	402,297	359,363	34,333	29,433	367,963	329,930
10—14	380,117	323,114	33,045	27,322	347,072	295,791
15—19	371,393	284,526	27,975	20,321	343,418	264,204
20—24	396,147	316,911	25,393	20,249	370,844	296,662
25—29	343,283	263,779	21,547	15,956	321,737	247,823
30—34	262,391	193,888	15,643	12,401	246,748	181,487
35—39	218,194	164,390	12,771	10,353	205,423	154,037
40—44	183,586	129,281	11,319	8,132	172,266	121,149
45—49	145,649	111,208	8,521	7,318	137,127	103,891
50—54	121,344	85,372	8,051	5,794	113,293	79,578
55—59	76,650	55,949	4,680	4,219	71,969	51,730
60—64	64,210	50,101	5,492	4,355	58,718	45,746
65—69	34,047	29,424	2,964	2,346	31,083	27,078
70—74	27,268	23,050	2,591	1,711	24,677	21,338
75—79	10,982	9,680	925	625	10,057	9,055
80—84	9,632	9,146	1,003	651	8,629	8,496
85—89	2,814	2,786	254	143	2,560	2,643
90—94	1,595	1,915	155	109	1,441	1,806
95—99	540	652	51	38	489	614
100+	367	652	33	25	334	627

NB :—There is only one District in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Union Territory Figures hold good for the District also.

Source : Series-28, Part-III-A & B and Part-IV-A, 1981 Census, Delhi, page 310.

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A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, DELHI

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7	—	Line 8 from top	1965	1865
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10	4	Table II.1	60, 650, 590	60' 65 , 599
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18	1	Table II.5	Delhi D	Delhi District
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48	4	Table IV.5	75	754
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62	—	Line 7 from top	2971	1971
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107	3	Table VIII.6 Orissa	98	981
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137	4	Table X.1 1981	26.31	26.81
139	—	Table X.3 heading	197481	1974-81
140	—	Line 11 from top	980	1980
145	—	Line 11 from bottom	15-19	15-49
159	4	Table XI.2	(12.	(12.32)
175	4	Table XII.2 Pondicherry	155	1558
180	—	Line 14 from top	(1483 Km)	(1483 Km ²)
203	9	App. III. Table 5	8.9	8.49
209	5	App III. Table 9 Bihar	8.88	8.98